JUN 2[illegible] 192[illegible]

FIRST CONFERENCE NUMBER

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 53 JUNE 15, 1928 NO. 12

TEN YEARS
Carl B. Roden

THE OUTLOOK FOR ADULT EDUCATION IN THE LIBRARY
Charles H. Compton

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AT THE NATIONAL LIBRARY
Herbert Putnam

SOME FOREIGN BOOKS OF 1927 AND 1928
Ruth Cowgill

LIBRARY EDUCATION MORE ABUNDANT
June Richardson Donnelly

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH (MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST) BY
R. R. BOWKER COMPANY · NEW YORK

DHAN GOPAL MUKERJI

Strikes a new note in the juvenile literature of today. Gravely writes a young friend of mine aged twelve: "I read Gay-Neck—I love Gay-Neck and as Mowgli would put it—'Thank You, said the elephant's child most politely'."

GAY-NECK

By Dhan Gopal Mukerji

ILLUSTRATED BY BORIS ARTZYBASHEFF

Wins the John Newbery Medal as the best child's book for 1927, awarded by the American Library Association, one of the strongest and most conservative bodies in the country.

Within three years two books published by E. P. Dutton & Co. have received this medal. In 1925 it was awarded to SHEN OF THE SEA, by Arthur Chrisman, author of "The Wind that Wouldn't Blow."

Popular Edition; $2.00

Limited Edition—1,000 Numbered and Signed Copies, $3.50

Books by Mukerji

Children's

KARI, THE ELEPHANT
JUNGLE BEASTS AND MEN
HARI, THE JUNGLE LAD
SECRET LISTENERS OF THE EAST

General

CASTE AND OUTCAST
MY BROTHER'S FACE
THE FACE OF SILENCE
A SON OF MOTHER INDIA
ANSWERS

In Preparation: GHOND, THE HUNTER

E. P. DUTTON & CO. **286-302 Fourth Avenue**

Published—Semi-monthly, September to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August—at 62 West 45th Street, New York. Entered as 2nd class matter June 18, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. $5 a year; 25c. a copy. Copyright, 1928.

L.B. library equipment is built in the light of a manufacturing experience which has been continuous for more than thirty years.

Its design and construction reflect a half century of intimate association with American librarians.

Technically correct, sturdily made, Library Bureau furnishings possess built-in value for which there is no substitute.

Consult the L. B. library specialist. He is backed by long experience—which he places at your disposal without obligating you at all.

Headquarter points of the Library Department

118 Federal St. Boston, Mass. | 415 Broadway New York City | 214 W. Monroe St. Chicago, Ill. | 1200 S. Grand Ave. Los Angeles, Cal. | 89 Second St. San Francisco, Cal.

DIVISION OF REMINGTON RAND BUSINESS SERVICE, Inc.

Library Bureau

The Putnam
LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

New York
2 West 45th Street
just west of 5th Ave.

London
24 Bedford Street
Strand

Librarians Agree

that the service given by the Putnam Library Department is remarkable in INTELLIGENCE, EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY and PROMPTNESS.

This service covers supplying ALL BOOKS new and old wherever and whenever published.

The Department is always able to draw upon the comprehensive stock of the Putnam Bookstore to fill Library orders. ***Lists of proposed purchases promptly priced.***

PUTNAMS SERVICE

QUALITY

You trust your library supply house to send you goods of the best quality. We appreciate this confidence and shall always maintain the high standard of our stock.

GAYLORD BROS., Inc.

Syracuse, N. Y. **Stockton, Calif.**

Librarians—

To achieve the bright, cheerful effects of the present happy Vogue in Library Binding, use Holliston or Interlaken

Two Tone Buckram
or du Pont's
Library Fabrikoid
New Bright Colors

Offering—

Flawless Workmanship sustained!
Binding Perfection and the Certainty of Prompt Deliveries!
Prices as low as modern methods and the use of the finest materials will permit!

Rademaekers' Library Binding has been considered the standard with libraries for many years!

SERVICE

Without exception, all books are returned within four weeks of the date on which they enter the bindery!

To make your binding fund go further

No. 2 BINDING

our secondary, mass production, small profit binding designed to provide a long wearing, rugged binding at low cost for quantity work is continued at

55 cents per volume

in the 8" fiction size; larger volumes in proportion. These prices are for lots of 100 or more volumes.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT BOTH WAYS ON LOTS OF 200 BOOKS OR MORE IN THE NUMBER 2 BINDING

The same prompt return service on No. 2 Binding as on our regular higher priced bindings.

Let us bind two volumes for you in any one of the above bindings—free!

WM. H. RADEMAEKERS & SON CO.

Library Binders

NEWARK NEW JERSEY

G.B.S.

at last gives to a waiting world the work of the past six years. This book, which summarizes brilliantly his whole gospel of national and rational living is, in Shaw's own words, his "last will and testament to humanity"

A FEW OF THE CHAPTERS

Dividing-Up
How Much for Each?
No Wealth Without Work
Communism
To Each What She Produces
To Each What She Deserves
To Each What She Can Grab
Distribution by Class
How Much is Enough?
What We Should Buy First
Eugenics
The Courts of Law

The INTELLIGENT WOMAN'S GUIDE *to* Socialism & Capitalism

BY

BERNARD SHAW

Chosen "Book-of-the-Month" for June

At All Bookstores $3.00

Publishers BRENTANO'S *New York*

. . Filled with the Salt Tang of a New England Coast Town . .

A Love Story

TARPAPER PALACE

By Lida Larrimore

"If you ever dream and live in the Land of Make Believe, you will be entranced by this delightful story."
Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch.*

"A love story with a heroine as dainty as the charming garden that she longs for."
Springfield (O.) *Daily News.*

$2.00

"As sweet as an apple blossom, as gay and delightful as a young girl's laugh."
St. Joseph (Mo.) *News Press.*

"Full of the out-of-doors, the sea, and the pines, the kind of story you can recommend as a relief from the sex, society and murder of the modern novel."
Jacksonville *Florida Times Union.*

MACRAE - SMITH - COMPANY - PHILADELPHIA

SCRIBNER'S LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Supplies the

BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

To Public, University, School and Club Libraries

AT LIBERAL LIBRARY DISCOUNTS

Service, Personal and Painstaking, Our Specialty
Orders, Small and Large, Receive the Same Careful Attention

Charles Scribner's Sons, Fifth Ave. at 48th St., **New York**

Walter de Gruyter & Co. **Berlin W. 10, Genthinerstrasse**

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CORPUS CONFESSIONUM. Die Bekenntnisse der Christenheit. Sammlung grundlegender Urkunden aus allen Kirchen der Gegenwart. In Verbindung mit zahlreichen Fachgelehrten herausgegeben von Professor D. Cajus Fabricius.

Die Veröffentlichung erfolgt in Lieferungen von je 80 Seiten in Lexikon-Oktav-Format; in jedem Vierteljahr werden zwei Lieferungen erscheinen. Die Lieferungen werden zu Abteilungen zusammengefasst. In der Regel wird eine Abteilung einen Band bilden, einige Abteilungen werden in einem Bande vereinigt, einige werden mehrere Bände umfassen. In Aussicht genommen sind etwa 20 Bände, die im Laufe von 10 Jahren erscheinen sollen. Der Bezugspreis beträgt bei Subskription auf das ganze Werk in der Regel M. 7.— für jede Lieferung, von 5 Bogen = 80 Seiten. Lieferungen grösseren oder kleineren Umfangs werden einen entsprechenden höheren oder niedrigeren Preis haben.

ARBEITEN ZUR KIRCHENGESCHICHTE. Herausgegeben von **Emanuel Hirsch** und **Hans Lietzmann.** Band 9: Oliver Cromwell. Seine Religion und seine Sendung. Von Helmuth Kittel. Oktav. IX, 262 Seiten. Geh. M. 15.—. Band 10: Das Reich Gottes auf Erden. Utopie und Wirklichkeit. Eine Untersuchung zu Butzers "De regno christi" und zur englischen Staatskirche des 16. Jahrhunderts. Von Lic. theol. Wilhelm Pauck, Assistant-Professor der Kirchengeschichte am Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill. Oktav. III, 208 Seiten. M. 10.—.

CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM CHALDICARUM. In Verbindung mit F. Bagel und Prof. Dr. phil. **Friedrich Schachermeyr** herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. jur. et phil. **Carl F. Lehmann-Haupt,** Geh. Reg.-Rat. Folio I. Lieferung: Textband. Mit 9 Textbildern. VIII, 54 Spalten. Tafelband. Mit 42 Lichtdrucktafeln. Zusammen M. 60.—.

Diese Sammlung vorarmenischer Keilinschriften bietet alles, was objektiv der Feststellung, Sicherung und Beurteilung der Inschriften und ihres Textes und zu dessen Verständnis dient.—Das Werk wird in je einem Text- und Tafelbande, die in vier bis fünf Lieferungen erscheinen werden, vollständig sein.

PLATON. Von **Paul Friedländer.** I. Eidos. Paideia. Dialogos. Gross-Oktav. X, 278 Seiten. Mit 3 Tafeln. Geh. M. 12.50, geb. M. 14.50. II. Die platonischen Schriften in Vorbereitung.

Dieses, Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Möllendorff gewidmete Werk erschliesst das Phänomen Platon in seiner Grossartigkeit und Einmaligkeit. Es will seine Form, Struktur und Morphe sichtbar machen im ganzen und einzelnen und dem Menschen von heute Wegweisung zu ihm sein. Eine jede Zeit versteht die Grossen der Weltgeschichte anders, und dies ist der Platon unserer Zeit.

Wir liefern Prospekte sowie monatliche Berichte über unsere Neuerscheinungen kostenlos.

AGENT FOR U. S. A.

A. Bruderhausen, Bookseller, 47 West 47th Street, New York

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOLUME 53, No. 12 JUNE 15, 1928

CONTENTS

TEN YEARS *by Carl B. Roden* 519
THE OUTLOOK FOR ADULT EDUCATION IN THE LIBRARY *by Charles H. Compton* 526
THE NATIONAL LIBRARY: SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS *by Herbert Putnam* 531
SOME FOREIGN BOOKS OF 1927 AND 1928 *by Ruth Cowgill* 539
THE CALENDAR 541
LIBRARY EDUCATION MORE ABUNDANT *by June Richardson Donnelly* . 542
LIBRARY SERVICE IN AN UNDERSTANDING WORLD *by Charles F. D. Belden (Abstract)* 549
THE WEST BADEN CONFERENCE 551
A NOVEL PUBLICITY PLAN 555
THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOK PROBLEM 556
ON A. L. A. ACTIVITIES 557
EDITORIAL NOTES 559
AMONG LIBRARIANS 561
CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY 564
OPPORTUNITIES 564

Did You See

the great array of new colors and designs in washable bindings which we displayed at the

A.L.A. Conference?

This exclusive line of materials displayed by us only, attracted great attention and caused much favorable comment.

Good deliveries during summer months can be had from any of our plants listed below. Sample bound free.

UNIVERSAL PUBLISHING SYNDICATE,
23rd and Allegheny Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

UNIVERSAL PUBLISHING SYNDICATE,
207-11 N. Market St.,
San Antonio, Texas

UNIVERSAL LIBRARY BINDERY,
292-298 Main St.,
Cambridge, Mass.

UNIVERSAL-DIXIE BINDERY,
1540-1546 East 8th St.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

UNIVERSAL WEST COAST BINDERY,
860 Third St.,
San Diego, California

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JUNE 15, 1928

TEN YEARS

BY CARL B. RODEN

Librarian of the Chicago Public Library and President of the American Library Association

LOOKING BACKWARD over the ten years that have passed over the American Library Association since the Saratoga Conference of 1918, our eyes are led along a perspective crowded with events and accomplishments that each in their time and place engaged our earnest attention, enlisted our individual and corporate interest and, not seldom, ar used us to thrilled anticipation. Surveying them from the vantage point of a decade's end, these events and accomplishments now assume an added and weightier import as the retrospect reveals them in an orderly and logical array extending in a straight line from the beginning of the vista to the present. In librarianship, as in so many other human occupations and preoccupations, the period was one of re-alignment, reconstruction and evolution, set in motion by the World War and conditioned and directed by new conceptions of life upon this earth liberated in that cosmic upheaval. A new stratum was laid down in the natural history of the world in which the quarrying student will one day find a new chapter in the story of human progress and in which he will encounter vestiges of our own small creatures, often rudimentary, sometimes frustrated in their development, occasionally bearing traces of the attrition of conflict, yet firmly fused into the eternal rock upon which the human spirit builds its habitation.

That we librarians cherish ideals and consciously strive towards their attainment is not often denied. That our methods of approach and execution are always the most direct and successful is sometimes subject to wholesome misgivings even among ourselves. For a measurable period of time our Association has now pursued new policies, born of new ideals involving new points of view and new responsibilities. Ten years have passed since we began to apprehend these new visions and, slowly at first, but with ever increasing momentum, to follow the broad and inviting road leading along which they beckoned us. To some observers our pace has occasionally seemed undeliberate if not headlong, but that may well be only an illusion affecting those standing still at a given point by the roadside. At all events we may fitly apply our backward glance to a careful scrutiny, as detached as we may contrive to keep it, of the way we have come to the end that we may note and assemble an adequate body of experience to guide us upon the next stage of the march if the march is to continue. And we have added reason for pausing and counting the steps we have taken, and to speculate upon the road ahead, in the knowledge that must be borne in upon all of us now, that soon we shall be called upon to march alone, without the aid and support of our great and generous patrons to whom we have hitherto looked for the supplies with which the expedition was furnished forth, and that henceforth we must prepare, as it were, to live upon the country.

These and cognate matters, less figuratively but more concisely put forth in the general program, form the theme we have set for this Conference. They will be brought before you, not controversially, but in sound and balanced exposition, by colleagues whose deep and active interest in the subjects they have been invited to discuss imparts to their words the weight of authority. Our three major lines of corporate activity will each constitute the business of one general session. Of equal importance, both in subject matter and in its expositors, are the two remaining general sessions, devoted to discussions closely related to the dominant theme

as well as intrinsically of vital interest and concern to us all. This evening, saving and excepting these remarks, interpolated thus early into the proceedings for our mutual contentment, is properly dedicated to the pleasant exercise of hospitality; of accepting with heartfelt appreciation the cordial welcome of our colleagues in this great state within whose borders literature and libraries—and librarians—have long flourished and prospered, and in turn extending our welcome to the guests from far and near who honor us by their presence.

The Conference of 1918 was held literally amid the clash and tumult of war. The historic advance of the Allies that brought the final victory was launched even as we assembled on the broad verandahs of Saratoga and the atmosphere in which our deliberations were conducted was rendered tense and electric by the bulletins and rumors that marked the progress of events. The olive drab of service gave a martial hue to the assemblage. The programs were almost wholly given over to topics relating to the work of librarians in camp and field. Speakers and auditors alike sensed and sought to give utterance to the thrill of a time big with promise and portent. Everywhere was the thought, spoken and unspoken, that to return to the placid pursuits of peace when peace should come—and none dreamed how near it was!—would be impossible—and none realized how thoroly impossible. In the glaring dawn of a new day American librarianship found itself confronted with new opportunities overwhelming and dazzling in their sudden revelation. At home and abroad, wherever librarians came into contact with the millions of eager youth culled from the nation for the grim business that impended, they were startled, and for a time disconcerted, by the overwhelming and unequivocal testimony to the validity of their own faith in books as among the essentials and not the luxuries of normal life. The trade of the librarian was suddenly exalted; his commodity was on the preferred list. It was needed to win the war behind the lines, to feed the soul and sustain the spirit without which no war was ever won. Demand came before we were quite ready—and did not cease when we thought we had finished. Snatched out of their environment these millions of young men demanded books. Returned to that environment with a new appetite sharpened by our own ministrations, they continued to demand books, too often, as it transpired, from places where there were no books and no means for supplying them. Here was no passing emergency, to be met by temporary expedients. Here was a challenge to the whole craft and fabric of librarianship; a challenge that perforce resulted in a hasty canvass of resources, methods and conditions, and that disclosed appalling deficiencies in all three. The men returning to homes in small and remote communities continued to look, but looked in vain, to the agency that had won their grateful recognition thru its prompt and lavish service over there. Superficial estimates, later corrected but scarcely reduced by systematic calculations, established the number of those in such communities unsupplied with a public book service as somewhere approaching one-half of the population of this great and literate land. To librarians themselves recently stimulated in their faith and practice, these revelations came with sufficient force to lead to speculation on the whole problem of library extension. Recognized as essentially the concern of local jurisdictions, it appeared, nevertheless, that there was also an element of national responsibility, and that here was a task to be properly assumed by the national organization, not by way of intervention in local affairs, but thru promotion, the education of public opinion, and by co-operation, to lend its aid if that body could be equipped with the means and forces to make such aid effective.

Similarly, the experiences of the various educational activities conducted in the training camps both at home and abroad, demonstrated that there was both a need and an overwhelming demand for systematic and directed educational work for adults in America as it had long been recognized in many European countries. If America had been slow in discovering the significance of the international movement distinguished by the forbidding name of Adult Education, it was not long in responding to the call when it came from the millions in whom the learning habit had been re-awakened under military auspices and who now, returned to their own pursuits, were joined by other millions in grasping at the chance to transmute a portion of their margin of leisure into self-education. As one phase of this movement, undeniably resulting from our Library War Service, we hailed with enthusiasm the evident desire for guidance and leadership in the reading of books, for more personal guidance and direction than American library methods, designed for wide and inclusive service, had hitherto been able to afford. Once more the lessons of the camp were applied to the peace-time constituency, with results that not only fortified the lurking doubts long harbored by some of our colleagues as to the ultimate goal of their ministrations, but that confirmed the suspicion that the time for something that was vaguely called the "next step in librarianship" was at hand. Here and there experiments along this new and promis-

ing line were undertaken. Comparison and interchange of experience and practice became current. The need for a clearing house and a proving ground, equipped with the resources to co-ordinate these separate enterprises, to experiment with new ideas and to derive a body of principles from its intensive studies, was urged with increasing insistence. Where else but in our national organization could such an enterprise be conducted for the common good? But the national organization was, thru no fault of its own, not ready.

Such was the state of mind and such the prospect when the A. L. A. met at Asbury Park in 1919. President Bishop sounded the note that echoed thru the proceedings of the entire conference in his statesmanslike address significantly entitled "The A. L. A. at the Crossroads." The program was preponderantly concerned with the future. "The Future of Library Work in America"; "The Librarian's Task in Reconstruction"; "Surveys of Library Resources as Taxed by the War"; "School Libraries in the next Decade"; "A Look Ahead for the Small Library":—these were some of the topics considered and discussed in an atmosphere of responsive enthusiasm. The incisive analysis of "Present Day Aspects of Library Training", by Dr. C. C. Williamson, fell upon fertile soil whence it has produced a sturdy and umbrageous growth.

Frankly, it was, as the President asserted, "a forward-looking conference. . . No other could be held by progressive Americans in the year of grace, 1919." In another paragraph of the presidential address occurs the ringing declaration that "We are bound to do more—not as much nor less—than we did before this emergency showed us our power. . . But first in any consideration of our possible future activities there necessarily comes the question, What sort of machinery do we have with which to work?" The conference of 1919 marked the beginning not only of our period of forward looking, but also of self-examination. In the midst of our just satisfactions with the work accomplished under the stress of dire necessity we turned to measure our powers in the light of the possibilities of the future. At least two steps were promptly taken in line with the thoughts that dominated the assemblage. The first was the creation of the Committee on Survey of library resources, methods and activity, which was to languish for nearly five years before the means for the prosecution of its large task could be made available. The second was the creation of the Committee on an Enlarged Program.

The episodes that ensued as the vast outlines of that ambitious project was unfolded to our bewildered gaze were in effect the quite inevitable reaction of a state of mind rapidly rising to desperation in the face of challenging opportunities for purposeful activity frustrated thru the lack of means and of "the machinery with which to work." The Enlarged Program comprised two parts, the first a logical summary of the services still to be rendered to soldiers and sailors, for which the remaining funds of the Library War Service were to be used; the second, a prospectus upon which we expected to capitalize the prestige which that War Service had won for our craft. We were not the only one of the so-called Welfare Organizations that sought thus to hold the public bounty, so lavishly bestowed in those bitter years, to the less dramatic uses of peace-time rehabilitation. And if we failed, the failure, tho inevitable, was neither discreditable nor complete. We had little besides our war record to offer to possible investors—and the War was over; and we had never, and have not yet, greatly developed the art of salesmanship needed to cry our wares in the market-place. But the Enlarged Program, as it receded, was found to have left a substantial deposit of experience, most timely and valuable at that stage of our development, and an equally substantial body of convinced opinion within our own ranks of the validity of our aspirations and of the possibility of their realization in good time and under other conditions.

That these opinions persisted and had their effect is indicated both by the proceedings of the successive Conferences and by the action of the various committees, and of the Council, and Executive Board. The revision of the constitution, greatly enlarging and definitely re-organizing the powers and duties of those vested with the delegated authority of the Association, was a necessary preliminary to the assumption of larger responsibilities that was successfully accomplished. New boards and commissions to study some of the main lines of new activity adumbrated in the Enlarged Program were established and provided with such facilities for their work as were available, which did not include the important one of funds. Adult Education was peremptorily called to our ready attention in a communication addressed to President Tyler at Swampscott by that great apostle and prophet of all education, President Eliot of Harvard. At Hot Springs the chief topic was Library Extension, with particular reference to conditions in the south and southwest. President Utley again referred to the "new avenues of opportunity" confronting us, and eloquently summed up the course of events to that point, now five years behind us. Perhaps his use of the word 'avenues'

was significant, for, in place of the faint trails thru the wilderness that we set out to break five years before, our approach to our new prospects had been sufficiently cleared to enable us to survey them in straight and orderly alignment. All that was wanting now was the assurance of proper financial support to mobilize our ventures into these new fields. The A. L. A. did not have the funds, and its first attempt to secure them from the public at large had met with no success. But the funds were found in due time and when they came, they came not in the orotund figures of the Enlarged Program but in carefully measured apportionments to finance definite projects.

When the Carnegie Corporation was established in 1911 its founder imprinted upon its charter the seal of his own ideals in the provision that it was to apply its magnificent trust to "the promotion of the advancement and diffusion of knowledge among the people of the United States." As one of its principal employments was specified the founding and aiding of libraries. For nearly ten years it continued to enjoy the personal solicitude of its creator and naturally directed its benefactions into the channels deeply cut by himself. But the time came when the national necessity was paramount even to the works of benevolence and, in deference to the enforced limitation of the use of building materials, the Corporation announced the reduction and finally the cessation of its grants for separate library buildings. A survey showed the vast sums that had been invested in that particular form of aid to the cause of the advancement of knowledge and led ultimately to the conclusion that this account might well be closed. At the completion of its first decade, therefore, such grants were definitely discontinued and the Corporation set about finding other ways of manifesting its continuing and abiding interest in the present prosperity and future well-being of the American public library. For its own information, two studies were undertaken, the first in line with other investigations of the educational apparatus of the several professions, a searching scrutiny of Training for Library Service, by Dr. Williamson, whose report was made public in 1923, and the second, equally searching but more soothing to our sensibilities, the splendid vision of the possibilities for expanding usefulness of library service as it appeared to a trained and detached observer, Dr. William S. Learned. Both of these famous commentaries upon our professional ideals, their values and their obligations, were received within our own ranks with frank recognition of their significance. Incidentally we ventured—as the issue proved, not without good grounds—to read between their lines the intimation that the organization that had thus turned its powerful searchlights upon the prospect before us would not refuse to enforce its wholesome admonitions with the means to give them proper effect. Our mood was receptive in more than one regard, and our mood was not destined to be dispelled in disappointment. Within the year the problems propounded by the Williamson report were referred to the newly created Board of Education for Librarianship. Funds were granted for beginning a study of existing facilities and methods for library training and for the preparation of a textbook, and the career of that energetic and much-discussed body was launched. Its labors and their results thus far form the topic of one of our principal sessions. Neither mandatory nor minatory, nor yet monitory in its functions or in its conceptions thereof, the Board has held steadily to its purpose, which was and is mainly that of co-ordinating and classifying the varying conceptions that have arisen, often under the pressure of necessity, of the pedagogy of librarianship. Certainly these labors have been of profit to all concerned—and we are all concerned—but they have led to other undertakings that seem to me even more important. The first of these is the preparation of textbooks and the collateral studies, under expert guidance in that art, in the content of our curricular subject-matter. The second is the establishment of the two library schools which are to devote a major portion of their time to even more extensive research into the principles, if any, that underlie our practice. Whether our pedagogy rests upon a sound body of theory, or whether there is, in fact, such a body of theory as yet undiscovered, seems to me to be more than a merely speculative question. A curriculum derived from fundamental principles would be a more stately structure than one built up from the several processes entering into the performance of a given task, and, thus far, I venture to doubt whether our own educational formula has progressed much beyond the latter conception. The wide and restless curiosity of the teaching profession, manifesting itself in continuous experiment, research and inquiry and giving rise to a constant stream of discussion, exposition and revision, has never hitherto permeated our ranks. We have had no time for all that yet, but perhaps the time is now not too far distant, if we can continue to lend our support, moral as well as material, to the activities we have already set in motion. The correlation of our training methods, long recognized as essential if only to appraise the relative efficiency of their product, was the first step. The systematic and promising efforts of our textbook writers is a second step. The next ten years, I am convinced, will

bring a great change in the aspects of this hitherto unbroken field, of which the Board of Education for Librarianship has now cultivated but a small corner.

The Board on the Library and Adult Education is shrewdly named. It is the Board on the Library *and* Adult Education, not on the Library *in* nor *for*. These two concepts are still separate and co-ordinate. While the public library can be and is of great value to any educational agency, and especially to those of the informal type associated with this great movement, our chief concern at present is still as to how far the library may penetrate into any part of the educational field and retain the precious freedom it prizes so highly. Frederic Harrison once remarked, grimly, as becomes a Positivist philosopher, that "every book that we take up without a purpose is an opportunity lost of taking up a book with a purpose," and a recent German commentator on our library progress concludes that the American thinks of education only in terms of courses of study. Fortunately there is little danger at this stage of our adventure into Adult Education that we will lay ourselves open to the forbidding implications of these two observations. It would be a hard price, indeed, to pay for our new-found contacts with the human individual if we were to exchange the benign prerogatives of inspirational leadership which the American public library has sought, however falteringly, to exercise, for those of a stern and solemn taskmaster. A happy parallel has been drawn between the work of the library in adult education and that with children, and it is well to extend the parallel far enough to note that the technique of the children's librarian is chiefly directed toward awakening the joys of reading, knowing full well that its utilities will then take care of themselves. Adult Education gave us the opportunity to meet our adult patrons face to face and to discover that a surprisingly large number were as eager to read with a purpose as we were to serve them in so doing. Whether we are not now by way of placing too much emphasis upon the purpose and not enough on reading for its own sake—even without a purpose—is a question of some interest. This is not said in criticism of our large industry in publishing ready-made reading courses, which are enormously popular and readily saleable. But the proposal, just announced, to restrict the output for the future is not wholly unexpected and points to the close contact that our headquarters office maintains with the reactions of its constituency. The medical profession has long recognized the risk involved in the use of habit-forming nostrums for the ills of the flesh, and there was some danger that our own initiative and ingenuity—and we need stimulation rather than repression in both these faculties—might be benumbed by the too efficient supply of panaceas for the ills of the untutored mind. After all it is a more important function of the Association to conduct experiments in this field, and to report its conclusions as to their practical application than to become the purveyor of standardized labor-saving products to the trade.

Meanwhile there is much interesting pioneering still to be done in the wide open spaces across which the Library and Adult Education are advancing towards one another. The valuable studies of reading habits and learning abilities conducted by other bodies with which the Board is co-operating present many interesting possibilities awaiting development. The pressing need of the provision of better, more fluid and more expeditious book service to students remote from adequate library service, along the lines, perhaps, of the excellent Central Library for Students operating in England and Ireland; above all the development of methods and opportunities by which the librarian may mobilize and transmit his own knowledge and love of books at first hand to his eager patrons, these are some of the unsolved problems of the Library and Adult Education that lead us to hope that our capable Board may continue to function and to expand its researches for a long time to come.

The largest of our three undertakings, in scope, influence and obligations is undoubtedly the work of the Library Extension Committee and its executive force in extending aid and expert counsel to the numerous communities whose calls for help in establishing or improving local library service make up the heaviest part of the daily office mail. That we have been able to assume and measurably to meet this truly national responsibility in a national way is among our most potent reasons for gratitude to the Carnegie Corporation. Nothing else that we are doing has been quite so effective in putting the Association on the map as a national organization as this, or so rich in the production of immediate and permanent results. To be called into consutation by state officials and with other national associations concerned with the educational opportunities of their constituencies; to be enabled to set up demonstration units of rural library service upon a scale effective enough to wring appropriations from state legislatures; to assist in the formulation of county library campaigns and to be drafted, as the Chairman of this Committee was, to survey and initiate library service for a whole Canadian province, these are surely enterprises that appeal to our imagination and nourish our self-satisfaction. It fell to my lot, during

the year, to attend a meeting of the Committee called to consider the plight of the numerous libraries in the flooded areas of the South and in New England, and it was no small gratification to realize that we were in a position to render material help, in round sums apportioned on the basis of authentic information assembled by our own staff, to the various communities suddenly overwhelmed by that calamity. Library extension is among our oldest objectives, involving the largest expenditure of money and energy and yielding the most tangible and dramatic results. It is the library spirit militant, commanding our full support both as individuals and as members of a nationally minded federation of public service institutions. If we should ever be forced by the turn of fortune to restrict our present activities to meet a restricted budget, I venture the prediction that this will not be the first one to suffer.

Chiefly as a bystander, with here and there a chance to lend a hand, I have had the good fortune to be close to the development of these three major enterprises since their inception. For nearly twenty years the A.L.A. has maintained its headquarters in Chicago, for fifteen years in the Public Library building. When, four years ago, the multiplying activities under its new dispensation demanded larger space, the office was removed to quarters still—as this presidential year has amply demonstrated—within easy reach of my desk. The affairs of the past ten years, and especially of the past five, are particularly vivid in my memory, and this circumstance has served to make my recital of them particularly diffuse and subjective. They are brought forward here with the object of calling attention to the inescapable responsibility that rests upon the Association now and from now on, to decide and provide for their future course. After five years of well directed aid, rendered in each instance upon convincing evidence of the value of the respective projects as well as of their efficient execution, the Carnegie Corporation has made known its intention to terminate its beneficent sponsorship. Its grants are now decreasing in amount and will cease altogether in 1931. A capital grant of one million dollars, made in instalments now practically complete, is its final testimonial of confidence in our objectives. Our present activities, calling for a maintenance budget of well over $100,000 in these three departments alone, exclusive of many other operations financed from other sources, will either have to be re-financed or reduced in scope to conform to the resources now in sight. If they are to be reduced, how shall this be accomplished and which of them shall be suspended? If they are to be re-financed, your representatives who are to be charged with this delicate task must have the assurance of a convinced public opinion that will support them in their efforts. It has been said, perhaps in jest, that none of these present activities confers any direct benefit upon the libraries of today. It has also been said, with much more pertinence, that the problems and interests of the larger reference and research libraries find no place in the present scheme of our engagements. There is considerable justice in the latter contention and perhaps some truth in the former one. But we happen to be committed, to have committed ourselves, to these three as our principal responsibilities as they appeared ten years ago and largely since, and they happen to be the three most prominently mentioned both in the Enlarged Program and in the surveys of the Carnegie Corporation. That they were successfully launched, and carried to their present state with successful results is chiefly due to the vision and the motive power behind it that animate the Executive Secretary to whom we owe and gladly acknowledge our debt of deep and sincere gratitude and appreciation. But we are equally frank in expressing our confidence that he and his competent staff will prove equally successful in any new tasks we may impose, whether they be curtailed or enlarged.

The decision is ours and may not be avoided nor long deferred. It is well for us to direct our best thoughts to these matters now.

Our rapidly expanding contacts with librarianship in other countries form a development of recent years that constitutes a significant phase of our own rapidly expanding interests. The distinguished group from beyond the seas that graced our Fiftieth Anniversary Conference brought to many the first vivid realization of our essential kinship in ideals and objectives with our colleagues the world over. American librarianship, fifty years young, was there received into the family of its elder brethren rich in tradition and great in wisdom, and found itself in a company acknowledging a common ancestry and sustained by a common heritage. It was a revelation that was arresting, chastening, and, let us believe, contributed something to our present mood of self-examination. Of the benefits accruing to us out of these new relationships there was ample and palpable evidence. Of our power to make requital in kind we may confess to some just and becoming doubts. Those who were privileged to enjoy the graceful and bounteous hospitality of the British Library Association last fall, there to form many new, and confirm many old friendships with the librarians from many nations, could not fail again to perceive the high value of such contacts in a calling so an-

cient and so universal. The formation of an International Committee of Bibliography and Librarianship, projected at Atlantic City and completed at Edinburgh, charged with the duty of organizing international conferences at intervals of three to five years and thus to ensure regularly recurring opportunities for professional intercommunion, was the logical outcome of the spirit of fellowship and professional unity that ruled on those two happy occasions. Bibliography speaks an international language and librarianship, its fellow-servant in the house of learning, is by way of discovering its own native facility in that form of speech. Neither is confined within boundaries save those of its own creation and together they have their contribution to make to the great cause of international understanding to which the world is committed. It is significant to note in this connection that every opportunity that has been recently afforded us in America to meet with colleagues from other lands was provided thru the substantial aid of an organization charged with the function of binding together the nations in the bonds of comity, the Carnegie Endowment for the Promotion of International Peace, to whose wise bounty we thus owe, and here gladly acknowledge our twofold obligation.

The exchange of ambassadors in librarianship, beginning with the memorable mission of Dr. Bostwick to China, is one of the happy developments of our newly established foreign relations. During the past year we have enjoyed visits in this country of the director of the National Library of France, Dr. Roland-Marcel, and of the librarian of the League of Nations, Dr. Sevensma. For a time we cherished the hope that both would be able to arrange their sojourn in America to include this Conference, but both regretfully found that to be impossible. During the year, on our part, we were gratified and honored by the summons that came to Mr. Bishop to place his professional and scholarly services at the disposal of the Holy See in its projected reorganization of the famous library of the Vatican, a great commission in which he has associated with himself two of our most learned specialists, Mr. Martel of the Library of Congress and Mr. Hanson of the University of Chicago. Next month Mr. Ferguson departs from the field of his successful labors in California to join with a British colleague, our friend Mr. Pitt of Glasgow, to proceed to South Africa to introduce modern public library service in that part of the world under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation. Mr. Lester has just returned from five months spent in organizing a library extension service for the province of British Columbia, also at the instance of the Carnegie Corporation.

Tonight we give ourselves the pleasure of extending our formal and heartfelt greetings to our eminent associates from the great sister republic to the south, who are officially delegated to represent to us the swiftly advancing interest of their country in our common cause. Again we are inspired by the knowledge that from the interchange of opinion and experience, for which this week will, we trust, afford many opportunities, we shall mutually derive the benefits of closer acquaintance and more intimate association based upon clearer conceptions of our mutual problems and aspirations. In accordance with the hearty custom of their own native land we tender them the hospitalities of our household and the freedom of our domain, to have and to hold at their own pleasure, and we trust that they will take back with them, as our free gift, whatever they find among us that seems acceptable and useful to them in the extension and promotion of free library service among their own people.

FREE ON REQUEST

THE Metropolitan Life Insurance Library, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, has the following unbound volumes of *Science* which it will give to any library willing to pay transportation charges:

Jan. 1903 to Dec. 1918, lacking: Dec. 18, 1903; Nov. 1, 1904; Sept. 8, 1905; Jan. 5, 1906; Aug. 10, Nov. 2, Dec. 28, 1906; Sept. 20, 1907; Jan. 28, Apr. 1, 1910; Jan. 24, August 15, Dec. 5, 1913; Apr. 24, Oct. 23, 1914; June 4, Sept. 24, Oct. 22, Nov. 19, 1915; June 30, July 21, 1916; Apr. 20, May 18, 1917; May 24, and Sept. 13 to end of 1918. Also indexes to 1903-4; Jan.-June, 1905; July-Dec., 1906, 1907; July-Dec., 1909; Jan.-June, 1912; Jan.-June, 1914; July-Dec., 1915; July-Dec., 1916; July-Dec., 1917; July-Dec., 1918.

Address Florence Bradley, librarian.

THE Royal Bank of Canada has recently published a small book entitled, *Essays on Canadian Economic Problems*. Thinking that this would be of value to public libraries, the bank is willing to send a copy to any library which requests it.

THE 43-page *Proceedings* of the Conference of Librarians of Large Public Libraries, held in Chicago last December under the chairmanship of Franklin F. Hopper, are now ready for distribution and may be obtained from Mr. Hopper, in care of the New York Public Library for $1.25.

OUTLOOK FOR ADULT EDUCATION IN THE LIBRARY

BY CHARLES H. COMPTON

Assistant Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library

IN COMING before you today in the perilous rôle of a prophet, I desire first to trace briefly the development of adult education in the library. Less than six years ago the first readers' advisory service was established, four years ago the Commission on the Library and Adult Education was appointed, two years ago it issued its reports, for nearly two years the permanent Board has been functioning. In many public libraries special departments in adult education have been organized; nearly half a million "Reading with a Purpose" courses have been sold. The recent report of the Board shows other varied and encouraging activities: county surveys of adult education, a study of reading habits being carried on by eminent educators and librarians, industrial concerns buying reading courses by the thousands for their employees, other organizations for promoting adult education actively co-operating with the A. L. A.

"Great stuff, this adult education," says the peppy, optimistic librarian. "We'll sell the idea, we'll put it over. Adult Education will give the library the place it deserves. Watch us educate the people. Just watch us."

The more pessimistic librarian says: "What's all this fuss about adult education? There's nothing in it but a new name for something we've always done. Look at the A. L. A. wasting thousands of dollars exploiting it. Watch us debunk adult education. Just watch us."

To our optimist I recommend the reading of Everett Dean Martin's *The Meaning of a Liberal Education*. As an indication of its flavor I here offer a choice bit:

"Sometimes pride of intellect disguises itself with a holy tone and reverential mien, as if education were a very solemn affair. When I was a school boy, there was in our town a woman librarian who presided over our little public library with deadly seriousness. She filled the place with a crushing and awesome silence, as with reverential whispers she quietly moved on tiptoe among the books like one ministering in the house of the dead. I have known people to behave in this spirit toward literature. I have seen school teachers and professors take such an attitude toward education. It characterizes the average baccalaureate address and is discernible in much that is said and written about education. I know several 'prophets' of adult education who succeed in giving a similar impression. Their very souls creak under the weight of the world-mending 'spiritual values' of adult education. If people will take their education as hard as the Kantians take morality, they are welcome to their 'sublimities.' There are minds which seem to have been formed only for the service of the sublime and do not work well except when closeted in its presence. But I would rather dwell in the tents of the wicked than be a door-keeper in such a house of serious thinkers. Extravagant claims for education lead to pretense, to painful efforts at keeping up appearances, to exposure and ultimate disillusionment."

As for our pessimist, perhaps we have always carried on adult education but there is room for improvement, and our present effort would seem to be one to that end together with an effort to obtain a more general recognition of the library as an adult education agency. However, it is well for us to realize that no movement can grow in a soil of smug complacency. Good soil to bring forth intellectual fruits must always be fertilized with searching criticism and the proper quantity of pessimism as well as receive the sunshine and water of enthusiasm and hard work.

If we are to forecast the probable development of adult education in the library, it is advisable first to ascertain whether the development in the past two years has been along the lines which the Commission on the Library and Adult Education in its report pointed out as desirable. The report says:

"As a result of their study the members of the Commission are firmly convinced that since books are fundamental factors in all education, librarians, as collectors of books and organizers of public book service, have an unusual opportunity in, and a definite professional responsibility to the cause of adult education. The Commission realizes that problems both large and difficult are involved in obtaining sufficient funds, securing and training a competent personnel, and procuring adequate supplies of books of the right type. These, however, are but problems of ways and means, and must tend to diminish as public appreciation, approval, and support are given the library in this enlargement of its work. But behind these is another problem, and one more fundamental. Substantially half the population of the United States and Canada has at the present time no access to books in libraries.

"The Commission is confident, however, that all these problems must and will be solved. When once the part that libraries play in the continuing processes of education is recognized and understood, the library will be accorded its rightful place as an educational institution side by side with the school. Then, and not till then, will it be given its just measure of public support."

This statement typical of the report as a whole and indicative of the sanity and clear-sightedness of the membership of the Commission gives us the problem in a nutshell. The Commission goes on to lay down nine definite things for libraries to do. They are:

"1. A direct service of advice and assistance to individual readers and students. 2. An information service regarding local opportunities for adult education. 3. Organized and more adequate library service to other organizations engaged in adult education. 4. Especially well-educated and trained advisers to work with individual students. 5. A larger number, a greater variety and a grading of reading courses. 6. The publication of more books that are clearly and simply written and suitable for use in adult education. 7. Still closer co-operation of children's librarians, teachers and school librarians, in order that boys and girls leaving school may take with them a love of books and a permanent interest in reading and study. 8. A co-ordination of the library services in each state and province in order that the individual student anywhere may have easy access to the books he needs. This should include the provision or development of central collections of books for the use of adult students. 9. Larger funds for libraries in order that they may meet the educational needs of serious readers and students."

What have libraries done to carry out these recommendations? Twenty-five public libraries have established special readers' advisory service. Many of them have sent me reports of their work, which I have found most interesting for they all show—some more, some less—that direct, close, personal relationship with readers which is so desirable. The records which have been kept of individual readers at Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and the Sheridan Branch at Chicago, indicate this very clearly.

I am not going to burden you with statistics, but when they have been kept in libraries with adult education departments it is reassuring that such a fair proportion of readers continue their courses—probably they would compare favorably with the proportion who continue in night school courses. However, one thing is evident from all the reports, namely, the comparatively small number actually pursuing reading courses. We may as well realize that this fact is inevitable. There is no service so expensive as individual service and no library at the present could afford to give this service to any great extent if the demand should become general for it. If the library with a large income must limit advisory service to a comparatively limited number of readers, is the whole thing worth while, and what is the library with limited or meager income to do? Let us by all means keep our sense of proportion. The Commission says in its report: "The fact is, however, that the most effective adult education work which a library can do is thru personal contact with the individual who becomes a regular patron and borrower." It is because of this emphasis on personal, individual service that I feel most strongly this movement will do a tremendous amount for library service. The relationship between the librarian and the reader should be the easiest and most agreeable, not of a superior telling an inferior what books she ought to read, nor of a teacher instructing a child, but of two equals exchanging points of view and information on books. Is there any institution where there is a better opportunity to put a Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a reader on the other, if, of course, which is not always evident, we have a Mark Hopkins in the profession?

If we are adding readers' advisory departments to our libraries and they are to become just one more added department to complicate administration—and it certainly has sufficient complications as it is—a department to do things which other departments do not want to do, then it is not worth while. But if a readers' advisory department can set the standard in a library for close, personal, intimate service, then it is worth its cost, even if comparatively few people are actually served by it. I am not suggesting that readers' advisory work is of any greater importance than that of other departments, but it should in a way be an experiment which a library maintains to demonstrate in a comparatively narrow field what it really can accomplish in education. It should be the leaven which should leaven the loaf—it should be the ideal to which we should endeavor to attain. I do not intend to imply that the following of prescribed courses has any virtue in itself. In my more optimistic moments I am inclined to believe that in the future—in the far distant future—we shall have a pubic that will be sufficiently intelligent to select their own reading, better perhaps than we can do it for them. I am reminded of a sentence from William James, "Divinity lies all about us and

we are too hidebound to even suspect the facts." Even now many come to our libraries whom, in fact, we do not suspect, but who are extracting gems from the treasure that has been entrusted to our care. May I draw upon an investigation which I have made to prove this? I took the records of approximately one hundred readers of William James, one hundred readers of Carl Sandburg, and one hundred readers of Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides in translation. Who were the people I found had been reading them? Strange to say they represented much the same classes of society. First of all, there were very few, if any, from our so-called intellectuals. Not a lawyer on the list of James or Sandburg or the Greek Classics. There were a few doctors and a few ministers, but the bulk came from what we consider the uncultured and certainly the humble occupations. Readers of James include a trunk maker, a machinist, stenographers, a saleslady, a laundry worker, a common laborer, a maintenance man in a soap factory, a colored salesman. That these readers in part at least really appreciated James and read him, not because they were consciously striving to improve themselves, but because he had captured their hearts and minds, is indicated by letters which I received from a number of them in answer to a letter which I had sent to them, enquiring how they happened to become interested in James. I quote an extract merely from one letter suggesting as it would seem to me that this reader had gathered from the tree of knowledge the best fruit which it can offer. This young Jewish student writes feelingly regarding James' *Letters:* "To read the *Letters* of William James is to indulge in a real pleasure; it is to read something more entertaining than the best fiction ever written; it is to introduce one's self to the greatest of personalities: kind, gentle and wholesouled, warm, genial and courteous, a dazzling intellect combined with unobtrusive modesty, one who is blessed with a delicate but keen sense of humor, an idealist but not a dreamer, a philosopher but not a dogmatist, a scientist but not a doctrinaire."

Readers of Sandburg include stenographers, typists, a waitress, a beauty parlor manager, laborers white and black, a department store salesman, a book agent, a musician, a painter, a shoe salesman and an advertising man. I shall read only an extract from the letter of a police clerk:

"I ran across some of Sandburg's poetry some years ago. I enjoyed it so much that I read everything of Sandburg's that I could find. Later I heard of his new monumental work, *Abraham Lincoln.* I procured it quickly and enjoyed reading every line of it. There are whole pages in it that read like poetry. The description of Lincoln plodding through the mud and muck of Illinois country roads is a treat and as real to me as the day I myself plowed through it. I believe Sandburg has painted Lincoln as he really was—a great big giant, come up out of the wilderness and the hinterland with great big broad shoulders and bared chest to strike a new note in the history of his country."

It may be noted that a number of the readers said in their letters to me that they had become interested in Sandburg's poetry thru university extension or night courses.

The readers of the Greek Classics include the *Hoi Polloi* and hardly anyone else:—printers, clerks, salesmen, a cabinet maker, a draftsman, stenographers, a musician at a vaudeville theatre, a colored insurance agent, a hairdresser, a chauffeur, a drug store clerk, a beauty specialist, a butcher, a telephone operator, a reporter and a railroad brakeman's wife. Out of a number of revealing letters which I received I will choose one from a commercial artist written with restraint and apparently with understanding of life. That man I venture to say is educated—he has got what we are aiming at in adult education. He has taken to himself what Everett Dean Martin talks of so eloquently in *The Meaning of a Liberal Education.* He writes as follows:

"Knowing well the weakness of the average reader of the Greek Classics for an overidealization of the Greeks, I shall try to use some restraint in telling you why I am interested in the culture of another age.

"To me, life has grown too complex and aimless. But there must be, by the law of averages, a great deal of beauty today, altho I confess I am not able always to discover it in the general confusion of jazz, sex, cheap sentimentality and publicity.

"However, modern life has not driven me to read the Classics. Rather, the Classics have helped me to tolerate modern life. Through them I have learned to treasure simplicity, restraint and order. When I was quite a child I felt the power and beauty of the characters and deeds of Achilles and the heroes of the Trojan War. Later I felt the same power in the straight lines of Greek architecture and the subordination of detail in their sculpture. Then, in the Greek literature I saw these great people, vigorous and natural. Even Greek names are forceful. Klytemnestra!

"I am not a student of the classics . . . Twelve years ago I graduated from high school and there my 'education' stopped, so, you can see, my interest is not one of schooling.

"I dislike the word 'student' which implies a certain critical seriousness—I don't like to 'paw' over the Classics. I prefer to accept them as I imagine the great body of Greeks did—as part of my natural existence."

I want to go farther later in this study of the readers of great writers, but I am already convinced that the public library is now doing a much larger amount of adult education than we are aware of,—adult education undirected to be sure, but which in deep abiding satisfaction to the individual far transcends anything which more formal education is wont to give.

I have brought forward these definite examples because I fear that smaller libraries may readily come to the conclusion that they can not have any part in adult education. The small library in fact has many opportunities for knowing its readers which the large library can never hope for. I am strong for the "Reading With a Purpose" courses because I believe they offer to a large extent the solution to the library which cannot afford to carry on organized readers' advisory service. To be sure many people may buy the courses who do not read the books, but let us not worry about that. Let us not worry if we can not keep exact statistics of the use of reading courses. The ideal is to have not one readers' advisor in a library but to have every assistant able in more or less proficiency to give advice about books. This brings me to the whole question of personnel. One thing which the organization of adult education work in libraries has done for us is to emphasize the necessity of book knowledge. Some libraries have attacked this systematically for their staff as a whole—notably Washington and Indianapolis—others are doing it less systematically, but certainly no librarian can expect his assistants to be well read while he contents himself with the rôle of a business administrator, a publicity expert, and a good mixer. We are prone to ascribe our lack of service in many instances to a lack of funds, but money is a ponderable. There is an imponderable which stands in our way—which of all the imponderables, perhaps, does the most to wreck personal service to readers. I refer to that imponderable which I would characterize as departmental provincialism. The best of libraries have it as far as I know and the more dependents a library has the worse it is. If catalogers, and children's librarians, and reference librarians, and circulation librarians, and all the rest would more often be willing to step over the line and would not resent others entering their province, it would do much to improve the service to readers. Perhaps it is all human nature and nothing can be done about it. At times I think so—at least I know a prejudice is a very stubborn imponderable, and you can clothe it in humor or in sentimentality—it is a stubborn imponderable just the same.

I have emphasized the personal service to readers because I think that peculiarly is the function of the library. Other recommendations of the Commission all relate to individual service or are subsidiary to it. The co-operation with other adult education agencies in the city is important. The adult education surveys in Buffalo and Cleveland point the way to what may be done in other cities in unifying such agencies.

The need for readers' advisors and their training is not different from the general problem to which, thru the Board of Education for Librarianship in particular, the Association has been giving so much attention in the past few years. It has seemed to me that the Board of Education for Librarianship has perhaps in a too great degree considered that its duty was done when it set up standards for library training agencies and promoted the further extension and establishment of such agencies. The practical problem still remains of salary standards, and they will not rise automatically simply by turning out more library school graduates, even those with advanced degrees. We undoubtedly must pay better salaries if we are to attract men and women equal to our enlarging professional needs. And undoubtedly we must unceasingly make these needs known.

The revised list of readable books which the Board on the Library and Adult Education promises to publish soon should prove useful to libraries large and small, and perhaps will influence publishers to bring out more books that are clearly and simply written, adapted to the needs of those with limited education.

Perhaps more than on any other one thing the ultimate success of the adult education movement as a whole, not only in the library, depends on its not becoming too popular, on its not becoming something to exploit. Everett Dean Martin points this out in these words:

"'Adult Education' is becoming a slogan, a phrase to capitalize, a label to attach to various activities which have hitherto borne other brands: Americanization for instance or social work, or community organization, or reforms and propagandas of one sort or another. Much that is now labeled adult education has a curiously familiar look. There are faces one has seen before somewhere in other climes that then enjoyed the sunshine of popular interest. Praiseworthy enterprises no doubt, and not less praiseworthy is the somewhat tardy discovery that the organizers have all along been speaking the prose of adult education without knowing it."

To guard against this very thing it is evident that as a profession we need the wisest guidance. We have had such guidance first thru the Commission and now thru the Board on the Library and Adult Education. We shall, in my opinion, continue to need the assistance of the Board and its executive. Certainly the necessary amount for its maintenance should save libraries thousands of dollars in unwise experiments. Adult education is a World Movement. It has great significance and it is of the utmost importance that we as a profession keep in touch and in step with the movement nationally and even internationally. The basis of cooperation of the A. L. A. with the United States Bureau of Education, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the National University Extension Association, recently agreed upon, is an excellent example in this respect.

If we ask what is the outlook for adult education in the library, we have put a difficult question to ourselves. What do we see on the surface as we look at the world today? Is the top soil promising for adult education—for the broadening, deepening, and widening of the life of the individual? What, in fact, do we see? Very strange and unusual sights in my opinion, objects of striking difference, realities of incongruous characteristics. What does it all mean? An age of scientific advancement, material prosperity, social relationships in a flux, racial awakenings and antagonisms, religious questionings?

A world of Carl Sandburg and Billy Sunday. A world of Sacco and Vanzetti and Sinclair and Fall. A world of Bernard Shaw and Eddie Guest. A world of Babe Ruth and Sinclair Lewis. A world of Charles Lindbergh and Charlie Chaplin. A world of the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *American Mercury*.

All of these we see outcropping on the surface. Are they significant? Or is William James right that there are forces, quiet, unseen forces, slowly working under the surface, which are of far greater significance. I quote from James:

"As for me, my bed is made: I am against bigness and greatness in all their forms, and with the visible molecular moral forces that work from individual to individual, stealing in through the crannies of the world like so many soft rootlets, or like the capillary oozing of water, and yet rending the hardest monuments of man's pride, if you give them time. The bigger the unit you deal with, the hollower, the more brutal, the more mendacious is the life displayed. So I am against all big organizations as such, national ones first and foremost; and in favor of the eternal forces of truth which always work in the individual and immediately unsuccessful way, under-dogs always till history comes, long after they are dead, and puts them on the top."

In concluding this paper I shall answer the question "What is the outlook for adult education in the library?" by asking the question "What is the outlook for the library?" and again another question "What is the outlook for democracy?" Perhaps librarians will share in the future with others in the effort to find the answer to this last question.

MISSISSIPPI LIBRARY COMMISSION APPROPRIATION

Mississippi has just made its first appropriation for state library extension work—$5000 a year for the coming biennium for the State Library Commission created in 1926. The Commission plans to emphasize field work with the libraries of the state, and especially the development of county libraries.

Librarians of the state have for some years been working for a library commission. This year the State Federation of Women's Clubs made the appropriation a major legislative project, the State Congress of Parents and Teachers rallied to its support and many others helped. Printed matter and posters were provided by the A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension, whose executive assistant conferred with the leaders in the movement, talked with key people all over the state, wrote newspaper publicity, and spoke at club and library gatherings.

The Chairman of the Library Commission is Whitman Davis, librarian of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The state librarian, Mrs. W. F. Marshall, and the president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Miss Susie Powell, are ex-officio members. Two others are appointed by the Governor.

THE PARIS LIBRARY SCHOOL FUND SUBSCRIBED

As a result of a recent successful appeal for funds the Paris Library School is to continue for another year, at the end of which it is hoped that it will be taken over by some American university. A recent contribution of three thousand dollars from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Paris, raises the funds already contributed by friends of the School to $20,127. Of this amount, over five thousand dollars has been given by A. L. A. members. Contributions are still being received at A. L. A. Headquarters, 86 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BY HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of the Library of Congress

IT IS the recent period which I am to review. But to explain it, and our deliberation in reaching it, I should first remind you of the conditions existing when the collections entered the new building thirty-one years ago, and indeed still substantially existing when I viewed them with a responsible eye two years later.

The building stood as planned: the outside quadrangle, the octagonal reading room centered within it, and the three main book stacks radiating from it—north, east and south—to the quadrangle itself. For the accommodation of material there were those three stacks, providing for about 1,800,000 volumes, for the accommodation of readers the main, and the periodical reading room; and for the accommodation of the service, besides the Copyright Office, spaces and equipment here and there in the outside quadrangle. The printed books and pamphlets had been shelved in the stacks; the manuscripts were cased in a corner pavilion; but the maps, music and prints remained still on the floors or on packing cases.

The printed collections lacked (1) a systematic classification, (2) a shelf-list (3) a catalog, save a manuscript author-list on cards as compiled at the Capitol, by an inadequate staff, without adequate bibliographic apparatus. There was the beginning of an organization for classification, shelf-listing and cataloging, but for those three processes and the accession work also, the staff numbered but 27 persons. The entire roll apart from the building force, but including the Copyright, comprised but 130.

The annual appropriation for increase was $30,000; for printing and binding $25,000. And the total annual appropriations were about $300,000.

The task of the succeeding twenty-five years was to "get the house in order" and amplify the resources. That meant primarily (1) to provide physical equipment for the material special in nature and (2) a scientific treatment, in classification, catalog, and shelf-list, of the main collection of printed books. Incidentally, an ampler provision for necessary purchase, for printing and binding, for service to the reader. All involved substantial increases in every item of the appropriations. Congress responded, however, if not abruptly, at any rate by enlarging appreciation. And in 1909 it even conceded the construction in the southeast courtyard of a bookstack unanticipated at any such date—providing additional shelving for nearly a million volumes.

By 1924 therefore—roughly at the end of a quarter century—the situation had so far improved that we had (1) All spaces in the building duly differentiated and equipped for specialized, as well as general, uses; (2) the specialized material installed in appropriate cases; (3) a scheme of classification, systematic and elastic, with an appropriate nomenclature, developed for all but a few of the classes, and already applied to a major portion of those most actively in use; (4) adoption of processes of cataloging, including forms of entry, now standardized for American libraries; (5) actual application of the classification and cataloging to a substantial portion of the collection of printed books; (6) a force for these two processes, and for shelf-listing, of 102 persons as against the original 27—in reality 24; (7) appropriations for increase amounting annually to $100,000; and for printing and binding to $200,000; (8) a staff totalling nearly 450 persons, exclusive of the building force, the printing and binding; (9) the efficiency of this staff, for a long period imperfect owing to the low salaries prevalent in the government service, greatly enhanced and assured by the adoption by Congress of the Classification Act in 1923; (10) on the other hand, still in part requiring treatment, collections which during the quarter century had grown from three to tenfold; the books and pamphlets from a million to over three million, the maps from 300,000 sheets to over 900,000; the music from 250,000 pieces to nearly a million, the prints from 200,000 to nearly 500,000, and the manuscripts (uncounted) at least tenfold.

L. C. PRINTED CARDS

Meantime, there had been a development and diversification of the service also. That upon the premises took the usual course as the Library became increasingly the resort of serious investigators; but with an intensification of service to Congress itself thru the creation of a Legislative Reference Division. But there developed also opportunities to reach out to the community at large; (1) by the actual loan of books required for serious uses and not locally available; (2) by publications—of "select (topical) lists," of special catalogs and calendars in book form, and, in a few cases,

of actual texts of manuscript sources in our possession; (3) thru information supplied by letter in answer to questions of a bibliographic nature, and even some not strictly bibliographic; and (4) in the service most familiar, and in its utilities most general and most far reaching; that to other libraries, societies and individuals, in the supply at cost of the printed cards which are a by-product of our operations in cataloging.

Embodying, as they do, the standardized practice, those cards are as author cards universally adapted to the catalogs of American libraries, and approximately to those of Great Britain, whose practice nearly conforms. The subject entries upon them have similar applicability in catalogs of the "Dictionary" form. That cannot be said for the classification (of the book), also noted upon the cards, since our scheme of classification is not the one most in vogue, nor identical with any other,—even tho it takes advantage of certain features of all. As a scheme it has considerable merits—especially for large libraries of the research type:—merits which have caused its adoption by nearly eighty other libraries, including some abroad. But the benefit of it carried by the printed cards can be made conveniently available to the majority of our libraries only by the conversion of the symbols into those of the Decimal. A project for this, embodied on the cards themselves, is now under way.

THE COLLECTIONS

As to the collections: tho not remarkable for bibliographic richness in proportion to their size, their *content* had come to be such that, combined with the facilities associated with them, they were drawing to Washington an increasing number of serious investigators in every field of knowledge. Their very dimension also constituted them the amplest quarry under any one roof for basic undertakings in certain types of bibliography. No such undertaking could be concluded there: but most of them—such as the *Union List of Serials*, and the *List of Official Publications*—could most effectively be initiated there.

The rapid growth of our collections had not been due to purchase. Indeed, if all purchase had been suspended during the past year our accessions would have been diminished by only seventeen per cent. In other words, over eighty per cent of the increase had been due to (1) copyright; (2) exchange, including the International and Smithsonian Exchanges; (3) to transfers from the Executive Departments—notably of manuscripts from the Department of State, and (4) to gift or bequest. Nor is the material thus accruing of slight importance; not even that from copyright; for tho the copyright deposits as a whole include an immense amount of literary and artistic rubbish, which is neither literature nor art, the portion of them adopted into the collections of the Library proper during the past quarter century represents only a deliberately selected fraction of the whole.

This fraction includes current publications—not merely books, but maps, music and prints, wide in range, and of a commercial value totalling many thousands of dollars annually.

The exchanges had developed the most nearly comprehensive collections under any one roof, of the publications of governments and of learned societies.

The gifts and bequests had brought, and still bring, numerous individual books and pamphlets and small groups; but also considerable and important collections,—as, the Whistleriana, given by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell, the two collections bequeathed by Harry Houdini, the incunabula bequeathed by Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, and the collection (over 11,000 items) of "Printers-Marks" recently presented by Dr. Vollbehr. They have brought groups of prints; and they have especially enriched our manuscript sources by additions of the papers of statesmen of various periods, including many of the Presidents, whose descendants believe the custody of the Government the appropriate custody, and association with the Library to constitute the most distinguished and useful memorial.

And the purchases, moderate as has been the sum applied to them (the entire sum expended during one hundred and twenty-eight years of the Library's existence is but $3,500,000—as contrasted with seven times that sum expended by a single American collector during the past quarter century),—the purchases also have resulted not merely in thousands of individual volumes acquired before prices had enhanced, but in certain groups of surprising significance: among them a collection of Russian literature (90,000 volumes) unsurpassed outside of Russia, and a collection of Chinese literature (100,000 volumes) unsurpassed outside of China (the cost of each of which has not exceeded 75 cents per volume). The collection of manuscripts for American History, now the largest existing, could not be ignored by the historian of any of its periods; nor the maps, by any litigant in a boundary dispute. The prints, tho in classical examples of the finer processes not comparable with the great print collections abroad, had from their very range an important value for study and illustration. And the collection of music—a million pieces—had become not merely one of the largest in the world, but from its scholarly content and the exploitation of it

in catalogs and calendars internationally known among the learned in the science and the art.

Uneven as the development had been, and with but scant attention to many fields of literature in which some other American libraries surpass it, the six or more million items comprising the collections in 1924 represented thus a huge mass of material for study, for research, and for various forms of bibliographic service. And each year was adding to them over 150,000 items.

A NEW ORGANISM

In contrast, therefore, to the conditions existing at the beginning of the century, the establishment had come to be organic, in an institutional sense, with large potentialities for service, and with actual demonstration of forms of useful service, including a much enlarged and intensified service to Congress itself, and the various government departments, but also a diversified service to scholarship, and to libraries as such. It comprised a building, which is not merely an architectural monument, but an efficient "plant," well-equipped, and in every part in active use; collections of great range and magnitude, and in some respects of surpassing strength; a staff highly expert in all the technical processes usual in a library; and an apparatus in the way of catalog, classification and bibliography, which, tho incomplete, represented the application of the most modern and scientific methods.

As it stood, this establishment represented an effort of the Federal Government which had expended over eight million dollars in the physical plant, three and a half in the purchase of material, and currently about a million a year for over twenty years past in upkeep, the development of the apparatus for use, and the actual service: irrespective of the operations (copyright, and sales of cards) the costs of which are offset by receipts covered into the Treasury. There had been contributions from without: many of material highly useful, even if not—except in the manuscripts—distinguished; but thus far only one of money: an endowment of $20,000 for the acquisition of prints.

In what it had done, and, along the conventional lines, intended still to do, the Government had reached about the limit in the *forms* of outlay feasible from the public treasury. The establishment, however, the organization and the apparatus, and the demonstrated uses, suggested potentialities of service more diversified and far reaching if funds from other sources might cooperate. And four years ago came definite suggestion of such a co-operation.

It might take any one of several forms; viz: (a) Contributions of material of bibliographic distinction suited to a National Library, but beyond the reach of government funds; (b) contributions of money for the acquisition of such, and of material of any sort not obtainable in an adequate measure thru Government funds; (c) contributions of money for a development of the bibliographic apparatus in ways or in a degree not possible from the Government resources; (d) contributions of money for the perfection of the service in competencies not to be expected thru the low salaries standardized for the Government generally.

Gifts of material required no explanation or novel provision: they had been coming in increasing volume, variety and significance, and they have recently received impetus thru the publicity given to certain of them unusual in character: for instance the bequest last year of the Houdini collections, and that of the incunabula and autographs constituting the John Boyd Thacher Collections; and instances of generosity on the part of contributors who are in the actual commerce of books.

There had been also some gifts of money for immediate application: for instance, $15,000 from Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, for the purchase of a collection of Hebraica.

But there came also suggestions of possible endowments. And an endowment—the presentation of a fund of which the income alone was to be used—presented a problem: for the Library of Congress (legally a branch of the Legislative Department of the Government) is not a corporation; nor, tho the United States *is* one, did there exist any agency of it authorized by law to serve as Trustee in such a case.

THE TRUST FUND BOARD

There was evident need of one which could so serve in connection with endowments for the Library. And during the short session of 1924-5 Congress created one, under the title of "The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board." This Act (approved March 3, 1925), passed, in both Houses, by unanimous consent, was a notable piece of legislation—as it might well be, having been drafted by Senator George Wharton Pepper. It created a Board of five members: three ex-officio (the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library and the Librarian) and two appointed by the President for five-year terms. The Board is a quasi-corporation, with perpetual succession, and all the usual powers of a Trustee. It may even be sued to enforce the provisions of any trust. It may invest, reinvest, or hold investments committed to it. And, with the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library (that stipulation assuring recognition of legislative policy in its decisions) it may accept gifts or bequests of personal property of which the in-

come is applicable "for the benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections or its service." (Notice the breadth of the definition). All such funds, and the income from them, are exempted from federal taxation.

The act foresees also gifts or bequests of money for immediate application, and confirms the authority of the Librarian to receive and apply them. In connection with the service, it foresees also the possibility of gifts which may go to enhance the stipend of existing employees, and exempts such employees of the Library from the general prohibitions of law precluding government officials from the acceptance of compensation from an outside source. The actual custodian of the securities—as also of the cash constituting a trust fund—is the Treasurer of the United States. It is he also who collects the income, crediting it to the Library, for disbursement by the Librarian for the purpose in each case specified. Similarly as to any fund for immediate application. And the actual disbursements are made thru the Disbursing Officer of the Library, with accounting that must satisfy the General Accounting Office and the Comptroller-General.

All these safeguards, together with the personnel of the Board, its responsibility, its presumed efficiency, and the economy of its administration (since all of its members and the Treasurer serve without pay in this relation) have greatly commended themselves to prospective donors and their advisers. Three other features also: the simplicity of the procedure, expedition in the consideration of an offer, and privacy pending action upon it, all in striking contrast to the complications, misinterpretations, delay, and publicity where action by Congress is necessary. In the instances thus far occurring under the Board the entire transaction has been effected in less than a fortnight.

Having organized promptly—with the Secretary of the Treasury as its Chairman and the Librarian as its Secretary—the Board immediately received its first endowment, $100,000 in seven per cent securities, of which the income—at first only a fraction, but ultimately the whole—was to be applicable to the acquisition for the Library of source material in American History in the form of transcripts and facsimiles. The donor was a member of the Board, Mr. James B. Wilbur. It was followed by an endowment, smaller in amount, but highly significant both from its source and in its purpose: $10,000 from Mr. R. R. Bowker—the income for the present similarly subdivided—to be applied to bibliographic service as the Librarian might deem fitting. As will appear, both endowments have been influential in the examples set.

THE COOLIDGE ENDOWMENTS

Meantime, in the fall of 1924, and before even passage of the Act creating the Board, a private citizen, Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge, had come forward with an offer—two offers—very unusual in both dimension and character. They were: (1) for the endowment of our Division of Music with a fund the income of which should be applicable to certain activities in the promotion of the understanding and appreciation of music, in particular of chamber music. And (2) as the proposed activities included the rendition of programs—actual performance—the second offer was of the cost of a hall within the building suited to the purpose. Incidental specifications (tho none of the specifications is limiting, the powers being broadly discretionary) were (1) the bestowal, periodically, of awards for new compositions and (2) the assignment, out of the income, of an annual honorarium—in amount $3,200—to the Chief of the Music Division in addition to his Government stipend, the purpose being both to recognize the additional responsibilities upon him, and to assure in the position an expert of the requisite competence.

The offer of the hall, promptly and unanimously accepted by Congress, resulted in an auditorium, set within one of our courtyards adjacent to the Music Division, an auditorium seating 511, perfect to the purpose, and equipped with all conveniences, including an admirable pipe organ; the cost of the whole being about $110,000. The endowment was effected in January 1925, by a Deed of Trust, the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago being designated Trustee. Later, however, $125,000 of the $525,000 constituting the fund was transferred to the custody of the Trust Fund Board. The auditorium was completed during the summer of 1925 and in October opened with a three-day Festival of Chamber Music, the first of our Annual Festivals, at which the audiences include invited connoisseurs from all parts of the country. This was followed during the season by single recitals at about monthly intervals; not merely in Washington but occasionally in some other cities, including Boston, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. This policy enables the benefit of the Foundation to reach beyond the limits of Washington, as it does also thru the radio, in an informational way thru distribution of the programs, and as an example in stimulating analogous enterprises locally.

The whole activity represented of course a new rôle for our Government. But it was accepted complacently, and without demur,—indeed could not at that session have been accepted otherwise, as a single objection in either

House would have prevented passage of the bill (the bill for the acceptance of the auditorium) which implied the rest.

ESTABLISHMENT OF "CHAIRS"

Four additional funds have since come to the Board. Two of them were influenced by the example of the provision in Mrs. Coolidge's Trust directing an honorarium to the Chief of the Music Division, and constituting what—by way of illustration and analogy—we termed a "Chair" of Music. One (from William Evarts Benjamin of New York) was of a fund of $75,000, the income to serve as an honorarium to the Chief of the Division of Manuscripts; the other (from the Carnegie Corporation) was of a similar sum to provide an honorarium for the Chief of our Division of Prints (Fine Arts): the effect being therefore to add to our resources a "Chair" of American History, and a "Chair" of the Fine Arts.

In the employment of this term (drawn from academic usage) there has been needed some explanation, especially that the "Chair" is not a teaching chair; nor is it, on the other hand, a "research" chair, such as exist at many universities. It is an *interpretive* chair, whose incumbent will combine with administrative duties an active aid and counsel to those pursuing research in the Library and general promotion of research within his field.

And it is upon the assumption that men of the requisite competence, occupying this relation with our collections and our apparatus, and in *liaison* relation with the public, would have unique opportunities for the latter more general service,—it was in this belief that the donors of these funds provided them: the promotion of better understanding and appreciation of Music, and of the Fine Arts; and the promotion of studies and of efficiencies in the study, of American History.

The competence requisite implied a special knowledge, a knowledge of the subject matters, which is outside of the requirements for the routine operations of a library. It implied therefore the addition to our staff of specialists who might, but probably would not, have come up thru the professional routine. Several such specialists are included in our regular organization, and have thus far been held upon the government stipends: a cartographer at the head of our Division of Maps, a lawyer in charge of our Law Division. As a rule, however, we should have to draw them from teaching or research positions, and must be prepared to offer them a near equivalent of the salaries which such positions ordinarily carry. For the conduct of most of our Divisions the stipend begins at $3,800, and the advances possible, tho theoretically to a maximum of $5,000, are not likely to proceed beyond $4,400. An honorarium of $3,200 added produces a minimum total compensation of $7,000, with probable advances to $7,600: equivalent to that of the ordinary professorship in the universities.

It has held for us a specialist in Music as against the temptation of $10,000 elsewhere; and—by grace of special circumstances also—has secured for our Chair of American History an historian (Dr. Jameson) with an unique equipment and experience for the promotion of historical studies. The Chair of the Fine Arts remains yet to be filled.

Extension of the system to other departments of knowledge awaits only the resources. A dozen such departments are apparent in which a specialist in the subject matter, familiar with our collections, expert in the use of our apparatus, skilled also (after a time) in the interpretation of a need into the language of the collections and the apparatus, may render an advisory service of value both to the general inquirer and the research investigator.

Now, except as here and there working—or idling—independently, such specialists exist in the faculties of universities, or upon the staff of research organizations. But for the inquirer to seek them there would be an intrusion. Their business there is to teach, or to pursue intensive research of their own. It is to concentrate. But as members of a library staff—and partaking of its spirit—their business would be to diffuse. And if the special knowledge which they have acquired, not merely of the subject matter, but of the aims, processes and methods of investigation in it, can be made available to an inquirer approaching it, the aid afforded him may achieve for him a service more substantial than can be expected from the bibliographers and reference staff alone. We must admit this, even tho we know that, as against a specialist without familiarity with the Library and the apparatus of it, the bibliographer and reference expert can be more useful to an investigator having recourse to them. We have had many an example: for instance, in Ainsworth Spofford, or such an expert as my late colleague, Appleton Griffin, with a remarkable "flair" for submerged material, and a lifetime of experience in the disclosure of it. But the superior utility of the specialist in this relation assumes that he also will have some of this aptitude, will become familiar with the collections, and expert in the apparatus, and take on a similar even if briefer, experience.

To recognize this is not to disparage the competence of our profession or the utility of the service that its training provides. The service of our bibliographers, as of our classifiers and

catalogers, is fundamental. It is, and will remain, the indispensable basis of the service of the institution as a library, and the condition and prerequisite of whatever of these other efficiencies may be superadded. In amalgamating with it, however, a service of this other type, we may bridge over the gap that, in spite of our technicians and our apparatus, still remains between the collections and the public.

Hence the theory of these "Chairs," and of the incumbents to be sought for them.

In considering the latter a further idea has developed. A "Chair," with us, will as a rule be associated with the active conduct of a Division or Section of our collections. It will involve a certain administrative responsibility. It will therefore imply, on the part of the incumbent, a considerable vigor, and the initiative to be expected only of a man—or woman—still in his prime. But for the interpretive service merely whose entire concern will be a specific aid to the individual inquirer, a relation less responsible and less affirmative may suffice. Many a specialist might render it who has passed not merely his prime, but his climacteric, and even the age of retirement from teaching or research. And many such a specialist may be available who has actually retired from a college or university. It may be wise for him to retire, if only to give way to his younger colleagues. But he retains still all the understanding, the knowledge and the experience which he has accumulated, and a physical vigor sufficient for some years of effort, especially if the effort can be varied from the habitual routine. Left idle, in his academic environment, he vegetates: a loss to himself, an economic loss to the community. But he is still capable of a responsive service, which in a library might be highly useful. Suppose that we could offer him the opportunity for rendering it—a genial service, not compressed but to the community at large—and to people grateful for what he has still to give; a conspicuous service, in an agreeable alliance, in associations of distinction, and amid the interests and stimuli of the national Capital; a service in which he may renew and prolong himself for the benefit of his fellows? Can one doubt the attraction?

We could not offer him a living salary, but a mere honorarium might suffice—enough to pay his house rent—for he would still be in receipt of whatever pension or resources he retired upon.

A specific example in our experience preceded the theory. It was the late Richard A. Rice who, after thirty years in the faculty of Williams College as professor of Art and the History of Civilization, came to us and rendered thirteen more of unique service to the public in our Division of Prints. His compensation from us was a mere honorarium, only $2,000 a year, but it was not the main attraction; and it did not impair his right to his retirement allowances from the College and the Carnegie Foundation—his case, in fact, determining the policy of the Foundation in this regard. And we have had a distinguished illustration in a case within our own profession; that of Dr. Richardson, who, having completed his service to Princeton, came to us three years ago as "Honorary Consultant in Bibliography and Research," and whose energy, enthusiasm, and abundant initiative have been not merely an aid but a stimulus to our operations.

So there has developed with us the idea of a group of specialists quite distinct from the administrative staff and even from the holders of the "Chairs;" a group of advisers whom we may call "consultants." It will be dependent upon endowments to furnish the honoraria. It has already been initiated by a fund of $50,000 which is to provide an honorarium for a consultant in the field of Hispanic literature.

Our use of the term "chair" and "faculty" has caused an occasional ejaculation: "Why!—a *University!*" No, not a University. We do not prescribe, we do not teach, we do not discipline. We hold no authority over our constituency; and we take no responsibility for results. *No* library is a university, or can be. A 'House of Studies,' if you like: inviting and encouraging them, providing material for them, apparatus to convenience them, and, so far as its resources and good sense permit, the counsel of its staff in the pursuit of them thru the use of the collections. But not a University.

OTHER ENDOWMENTS

Two other endowments provided for material. One of them was the bequest by the late Joseph Pennell, two years ago, of his entire collections, and the residue of his estate, subject to a life interest in his widow. The collections include, besides his prints, the plates of them, to form the basis of a Bureau of Calcography, similar in function to those at Paris, Rome and Madrid; and the securities constituting the net estate, are appraised at somewhat over $300,000. We had already, ten years ago, received from Mr. and Mrs. Pennell their extraordinary collection of Whistleriana; and this bequest was in part actuated by their satisfaction in the treatment of this, being expressed by Mr. Pennell as a recognition of "what the government, thru the Division of Prints of the Library [had] done for [him] and for Art in America."

The remaining endowment for material, received last November, was unique in its provisions. It was of a fund of $100,000, the entire

income to be applied to the purchase of recent publications in the field of Spanish, Portuguese, and Spanish-American history, art and literature, with the stipulation that any of the books acquired might immediately be drawn by the Hispanic Society for the use of its research staff in New York during a three-months' period succeeding.

Mr. Huntington's idea (for the idea, as well as the fund, came from Mr. Archer Huntington) was, that while an inspection and temporary use of the recent publications in these fields were necessary to the research work of the staff, there was no reason why, this use concluded, they should not be placed in the National Library, where, at the expense of the government, they would be made available to the general community of scholars. A perfectly logical discrimination, and one which other institutions specialized in field or function might well consider as a precedent.

So much—to date—of our endowments. Including among them the Pennell bequest but not the $100,000 for the auditorium, which was a gift for immediate application, they total now about $1,260,000.

They do not, however, comprise all the pecuniary resources recently placed at our disposal. Two others have come from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. In an inspection and consideration of our establishment and operations, his advisers became impressed with two of the latter which seemed to them of considerable possible utility to learning. Both had been initiated as routine and at the expense of our appropriations, but one had been recognized and stimulated by Mr. Wilbur's fund for the acquisition, in reproductions, of source material for American History, and the other by Mr. Bowker's fund for bibliographic service. Last May Mr. Rockefeller gave us leave to draw upon him during a five-year period to the amount of $450,000 for the first project, and $250,000 for the second.

The period was initiated on the first of last September, and since then operations under each project have been under way. Under the first they are chiefly abroad—in the libraries and archive offices, notably in England, France and Spain. We have now in the British Museum and the Public Record Office, in rooms assigned to us, photostat plants of our own ($4,000 of the cost of which has been the gift of Mr. Wilbur). Elsewhere we have the use of such apparatus. And except for some hesitations in Spain,* which we hope will not be prolonged, operations are now proceeding to the limit of the fund. They are in charge of an experienced historian, Professor Bemis, of George Washington University, lent to us for a two-year period; and they have as basis the "Guides" to such sources for American History, issued by the Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, of which Dr. Jameson has been the head.

The result of them will be to bring to us a mass of source material, in transcript or facsimile, that will save many an historian a trip abroad,—or induce him to take it.

UNION CATALOGUE

The other project is described as "the enlargement of [our] Bibliographic apparatus." It means particularly the Union Catalogue, which for many years we had been accumulating, of books in other American libraries that might be useful to research. Since the first of September over thirty people, under competent direction, have been at work revising the 3,000,000 cards in this down to a compact basis of 2,000,000 and then augmenting it by new titles as acquired, until it now comprises in all some 4,000,000. Its components thus far have been chiefly the printed or otherwise manifolded cards received by us on exchange from a small group of libraries—Harvard, the New York Public, the John Crerar and several others, but we have had copyists at work in Cambridge reproducing for it titles in the Harvard Library not represented in its printed cards, or in any other card in our possession. And there will from time to time be some such copying elsewhere, at the expense of the fund.

But it is obvious that our chief reliance must be upon the cards voluntarily furnished us. And if the undertaking appears to you one of general concern (as it is, since it is to provide resources for our informational service, in whose benefit you and your clients participate) we shall certainly count upon your contribution of them. Not a card for *every* book in your collections, but, so far as may be, cards representing "the unusual book, for the unusual need."

The form and method of your contribution will in due course be suggested to you in circulars from Dr. Richardson, who, I need scarcely remark, is in general supervision of the enterprise. . . .

THE FOLGER BUILDING

Mr. Rockefeller's decision for these two gifts implies acceptance of the prospect that Washington and the Library of Congress will be a main center of research, and the inevitable recourse of investigators. This is implied in another decision also, which, tho its relation to the Library has not yet been defined, is in necessary association with its development and serv-

* Now in fact removed.

Henry C. Folger, of a site immediately adjacent to us, for the building which he is to erect for his collection of Shakespeariana. The result will be an establishment, auxiliary to ours, which will house and render serviceable the finest Shakespeare collection in existence, amply endowed for its maintenance and further development. In its promotion of cultural studies the project has had no parallel in Washington since the establishment of the Freer Gallery. But especially significant is his declaration that he had chosen Washington as "the ideal place" and this (juxtaposition to the Library) as "the ideal site." It is a recognition and justification of what the Government has done in developing the Library into an effective organization. And it has been so taken by Congress.

NEW APPROPRIATIONS

That is, indeed, true of all of the contributions which I have been describing. They have carried assurance to Congress that in the Library it has something "worth while," something of large import. And so far from abating the disposition of Congress to provide adequately for it what it is the duty of the Government still to provide, they have served to induce a provision still more conscientious. It has included the expenditure last year of $750,000 for the construction (in our northeast courtyard) of a bookstack to accommodate a million and a half volumes, with special facilities also (in alcoves and study rooms) for the accommodation of research workers; it includes a recent appropriation of nearly $400,000 for the extension of the three upper levels of that stack (two of which have natural light) over the two stacks adjoining to the southward—doubling the alcove and study rooms, and providing working space for our bibliographic staff, including that engaged upon the Union Catalogue; and it appears in an act recently passed for the acquisition of the two squares to the rear (less the tract owned by Mr. Folger) for the erection in the near future of a building auxiliary to our main one, and which may relieve space in the latter for more immediate or more distinguished uses.

It appears also in an item of the appropriation bill which adds $30,000 a year of expert service to our Catalogue Division (urged by me as necessary in order to clear up the arrears and enable us more nearly to keep abreast of the accessions); also an increase of $31,000 in the appropriation for printing and binding, with a view of avoiding the delays in the printing and reprints of the catalog cards which have so marred the efficiency of their service. It has accepted as quite appropriate the compilation by us of an *Index to State Legislation*, involving an outlay of $30,000 a year, outside of the cost of printing. It has recognized the validity of such a department as that of Chinese literature, for the service of which it has now distinctly provided. In sum, it has resulted in grants for the coming fiscal year completely responding to our estimates, the first time that such a felicity has been experienced. Incidentally, there was not in either House the single demur that would have blocked consideration of the bill for increasing the salary of the Librarian, a measure of necessary assurance for the future of the position, quite irrespective of the convenience of the present incumbent.

The appropriation for purchase has become regularly $110,000 per annum: that for printing and binding (which however has to stand the cost of the cards sold) is for the next year $336,000. Including the $387,000 for the extension of the stack levels, the total appropriation for the next year (beginning July 1st) is about $2,200,000, of which about $400,000 will be offset by receipts from Copyright and from sales of cards. The amount which may thus be reckoned as the present annual outlay of the government for the establishment outside of those services is about $1,400,000, as against $300,000 at the beginning of the century. The annual outlay of the government is thus equivalent to the total amount of our present endowment. Together with the existing investment it may fairly justify the invitation to the public (to co-operate) as warranted not because the government was doing little for the Library, but because it had done, was doing and was prepared to do, so much; and the result was an establishment that thru contributed funds might be utilized for projects in the general interest to which government funds could not reach.

A NEW ERA

The responses to the invitation, as I have related them, are significant in amount, but also (1) in the sources from which they have come—two of them at least implying deliberate preliminary investigation by experts; (2) in the variety of their objects, and (3) in the reaction to them by the public and by Congress itself.

The three years may therefore fairly be deemed the initiation of a new era: the experience of them an assurance towards a future more elaborate than would ordinarily be conceded to a library merely as such.

It is still distant. We have far to go, and many levels still to reach. In even the fundamentals "our house is not yet in order" and will not be till we have caught up with the classification, the cataloging and the production of the cards. There is in fact no single particular, save one, in which we are not defective. But that one is an asset. It is—optimism.

SOME FOREIGN BOOKS OF 1927 AND 1928

BY RUTH COWGILL

*Chief of the Foreign Department, Detroit Public Library and Member of the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born.**

ITALIAN

Deledda, Grazia. *Annalena Bilsini.*

A romance by the winner of the Nobel prize. A story of a mother who dominates—a beneficent tyrant. Setting is an ancestral farm in Lombardy. Told with complete sincerity and marked by extraordinary truthfulness in its delineation of character.

Niccodemi, Dario. *La Madonna.*

A comedy in three acts. A man who fell in love with a painted picture of the Madonna later meets the model who had posed for the picture. Admittedly better for reading than for the stage.

Fraccaroli, Arnaldo. *Corallina.*

A fanciful tale of our times. An American girl in Venice and her Italian lover. Setting and characterizations present effectively the contrast between the old and the new world. This author has written in 1928 three romances of American life, *New York Ciclone di Genti, Hollywood Paese d'Avventure,* and *Vita d'America.*

Pirandello, Luigi. *Diana de la Tuda.*

A tragedy in three acts. Characterized by the usual Pirandellian complexity. The theme a double tragedy—old age, loving youth, unrequited, and youth sacrificing love on the altar of art.

Borgese, G. A. *Le Belle.*

A series of tales rather morbid in tendency, told with apparent simplicity, but "tormented with human passions." Shows some of the same characteristics as *Rube,* internationally known novel by the same author.

Ferrero, Guglielmo. *Civili e Barbari.*

A first novel by Italy's illustrious historian. Seeks to vitalize history by the presentation of its human elements. To be in four volumes, of which two have appeared: I. *Le Due Verite.* II. *La Revolte del Figlio.*

Gentile, G. *Che cos'e il Fascism?*

What is Fascism? By a distinguished Italian philosopher.

Bontempelli, Massimo. *La Donna del Nadir.*

A collection of stories—extravagant adventures in an impossible universe—realistically related. Author has been compared to David Garnett, of *Lady into Fox.*

Da Verona, Guido. *L'Inferno degli Uomini Vivi.*

The inferno of living men. The theme of this novel is the tragedy of men lost in body and soul, in search for gold. "The yellow fever of the soul." Author's value to Italian letters is disputed, but he is much read by intellectuals as well as by shopgirls.

Soffici, Ardengo. *Elegia dell' Ambra.*

This volume of poems has been much discussed in the Italian press not only because of the beauty of its expression but also because it marks the return to the old eleven-syllable line of Dante by one who was an ultra-modernist in both poetry and painting.

Brocchi, Virgilio. *La Rocca sull' Onda.*

The third novel in a series called "Cicle del figlio dell 'uomo" (The Cycle of the Son of Man). Preceding titles were *Un Posto nel Mondo* (A position in the world), and *Il Destino in Pugno* (Destiny in the fist).

San Secondo, Rosso di. *Tra Vestiti che Ballamo.*

Costumes that dance. A characteristic play by this very modern author. A mother, shocked into a kind of insensibility by the death of her daughter, finds her only relief in watching the sufferings of other people.

FRENCH

Siegfried, André. *Les Etats-Unis d'Aujourd'hui.*

Translated as *America Comes of Age.* A fair and candid analysis of American civilization from the French point of view.

Maurois, André. *Vie de Disraeli.*

Translated as *Disraeli, a Picture of the Victorian Age.* A brilliant piece of biographical writing. It is very well translated.

Valéry, Paul. *Variété.*

A small volume of essays on various subjects, by the successor of Anatole France in the French Academy—profound yet very clearly thought and expressed. Has been satisfactorily translated.

Claudel, Paul. *L'Ours et la Lune. Protée.*

Two short plays in lyric verse, by the great religious poet of France today. M. Claudel is now in the United States as ambassador from France.

Daudet, Léon. *Etudes et Milieux Littéraires.*

Léon Daudet at his best, in literary sketches and reminiscences.

Gide, André. *Voyage au Congo.*

The most recent book by one who is called the surviving classicist of France; a philosopher gone traveling, with his books and his thoughts.

Morand, Paul. *Boudda Vivant.*

Translated as *The Living Buddha.* Another book of travel, by the ablest of young modernists. Contrasts East and West in an illuminating manner.

Duhamel, Georges. *Voyage de Moscou.*

An account of sights and impressions in Moscow in 1927, given with an interested and detached seriousness.

Proust, Marcel. *Le Temps Retrouvé.*

The last of the series "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," published posthumously.

Rolland, Romain. *L'Âme Enchantée.*

A new novel in several volumes, each of which is complete in itself. Intended as an epic of a woman's life and frequently compared with *Jean Christophe.* Three volumes have appeared: *Annette et Sylvie, L'Eté, Mere et Fils.*

---

* For much of the information contained in these lists I am indebted to friends of European birth to whom such a service of interpretation is a labor of love to their native countries and to America. R. C.

Green, Julien. *Mont Cinère.*
Translated as *Avarice House.* A sombre novel. Scene laid in America. Author is a young American living in Paris; acclaimed by the French press as a most promising writer in the French language.

Romains, Jules. *Le Dictateur.*
A drama with a political theme, and allusions to various well-known political leaders.

SPANISH

Baroja, Pío. *Los Amores Tardíos.*
Tardy loves. Romance. This is the third volume of a trilogy, *Agonias de Nuestro Tiempo.* The former volumes were called *El Gran Torbellino del Mundo,* and *Las Veleidades de la Fortuna.* They are a series of memorable pictures, novels of "going and seeing," with frail plot, many characters, many ideas.

Valle Inclán, Ramon María del. *La Corte de los Milagros.*
An historical novel of the court of Isabel II. Is not always historically accurate, but the story is told with such vigor and clarity that one has an impression of extraordinary veracity.

Palacio Valdés, Armando. *Las Cármenes de Granada.*
The villas of Granada. The latest of this author's delightful tales of Andalusia. The story is told lightly, with delicate humor.

Blasco Ibañez, Vicente. *A los Pies de Venus.*
At the feet of Venus. An historical novel, portraying the Borgia family. Caesar Borgia is sympathetically conceived.

Miró, Gabriel. *Dentro del Cercado.*
Within the garden. Three short tales, distinguished by the simplicity and naturalness of their themes, and the ornate and impressionistic style of their telling.

Benavente, Jacinto. *El Hijo de Polichinela.*
A comedy of social satire, intensely human, altho a fantasy. It follows, in manner and spirit, *Los Intereses Creados.* One of the author's best pieces.

Alvarez Quintero, Serafín and Joaquín. *La Cuestión Es Pasar el Rato.*
The question of passing the time. A comedy of manners, like the numerous other plays by these brothers. It is a satire, but not a painful one, since it aims to amuse rather than instruct.

Marquína, Eduardo. *Fruto Benedito.*
Fruit which has been blessed. A dramatic comedy in verse, presented on the stage in Madrid last year.

Linares Rivas, Manuel. *Mal Año de Lobos.*
Bad year of wolves. A drama of the fisherfolk in the Spanish province of Galicia.

Goy de Silva, Ramon. *Cuenta de la Lavandera.*
The laundress' bill. Books of poems, in the modern manner, full of humor, yet often marked by delicate fantasy.

Unamuno, Miguel de. *La Agonia del Christianismo.*
The agony of Christendom. A sequel to *The Tragic Sense of Life,* in which the author portrayed the struggle between intellectualism and mysticism. This records his conviction of the value of mysticism and his acceptance of it.

GERMAN

Hauptmann, Gerhart. *Till Eulenspiegel.*
An epic poem of the period following the war, a masterpiece of imagination and poetic form. "The picture of the eternal Germany."

Wassermann, Jakob. *Fall Maurizius.*
The Maurizius case. The theme is the inadequacy of judicial law in the cause of justice. It possesses the intensity, the skill in character-drawing, and the narrative power which mark this author's genius.

Schnitzler, Arthur. *Spiel im Morgengrau.*
Translated as *Daybreak.* A play between night and dawn. To pay a friend's debt an officer goes to the gambling-tables, loses, and is dragged deeper into the net of circumstance.

Hofmannsthal, Hugo von. *Der Turm.*
The tower. An historical drama, powerfully developed, and beautifully written.

Sudermann, Hermann. *Die Frau des Steffen Tromholt.*
A close and sympathetic study of the life of a woman whose artist husband learned her importance to him, only at the end of her difficult and gracious life.

Feuchtwanger, Lion. *Die Hässliche Herzogin.*
The ugly duchess. An historical novel of the ugliest woman in history. It has the absorbing interest of picturization and characterization which made *Jud Süss* so widely read. Generally conceded that it is not quite so great a novel.

Von der Vring, Georg. *Soldat Sühren.*
Called the monument of the German unknown soldier. A sergeant's life during the war, by one of the youngest of the new writers.

Keyserling, Graf Hermann. *Das Spektrum Europas.*
The European spectrum. An analysis of various nationalities in Europe, written with the author's usual frankness. Thought-provoking, but not calculated to increase the number of his friends.

Molo, Walter von. *Legende vom Herrn.*
Legend of the Lord. A novel derived from the four gospels, by the author of a three-volume Schiller-romance, and an historical novel of the great Frederick.

Binding, Rudolf G. *Erlebtes Leben.*
An autobiography of one of the most profound and influential of the younger writers.

Ludwig, Emil. *Der Menschensohn.*
The Son of Man. A biography of Jesus, intellectually conceived and sympathetically but not mystically portrayed.

Werfel, Frank. *Geheimnis eines Menschen.*
Secret of a man. A collection of stories. The themes are love, death, suicide, the art life, etc. They are minutely and intimately realistic and artfully done.

SWEDISH

Hallström, Per. *Händelser.*
Occurrences. A book of short stories, emphasizing the moral values of life. Style is impressionistic and full of color.

Bergman, Hjalmar. *Kermanns i Paradiset.*
The Kermans in Paradise. A novel by a very popular author, who is distinguished by a fine imagination and a rich and radiant humor. Re-

cently he also produced a comedy. *Schwedenhielms Jelm*, with great success.

Stjernstedt, Marika. *Resning i Målet.*
Writ of error. A novel presenting the problem of the relations between the young generation and the old.

Hellström, Gustaf. *Snörmakare Lekholm Far en Idé.*
Lace-maker Lekholm gets an idea. A remarkable novel by a well-known author. Theme is the rise of a family from the lower classes to the middle and upper ranks. Characterization is excellent.

Lagerkvist, Pär. *Det Besegrade livet.*
How to vanquish life. A romance by one of the youngest of the writers of acknowledged excellence. It presents the call to the powers which give worth and richness to existence, faith, love, and veneration.

Bóók, Fredrik. *Sommarleken.*
A romance written as a pastime by the great Swedish critic—a fine and sunny idyl from a Swedish country town.

Österling, Anders. *Jordens Heder.*
The honor of the soil. Poems which reflect the serene beauty of the Swedish landscape, especially his native Skane.

Nordström, Ludwig. *Firman Nordhammare Gifter Sig. Petter Svensks Historia IV.*
The Nordhammar Firm gets married. The fourth in the series "Peter Svensks story." Author is interested in the social and spiritual life of the people from a whole social viewpoint.

Didring, Ernst. *Dyningar.*
Ground swells. A romance. Author writes in a style half realistic, half romantic. His greatest work is called *Malm*, a trilogy.

Karlfeldt, E. A. *Hösthorn.*
Autumn horn. Latest volume of poems by Sweden's great lyrical poet.

Berg, Bengt. *Abu Markub. Pa Jakt Efter Jordens Märkvärdigste Fagel.*
A chase after the earth's most seemly Bird. Book tells the story of the famous ornithologist's trip to Africa on the trail of a rare variety of stork. Delightfully written.

Lagerlöf, Selma. *Löwensköldska Ringen.*
"The general ring." A story of medieval Sweden, told with the charm and the sense of the mysterious which characterize much of this author's work.

NORWEGIAN

Undset, Sigrid. *Olav Audunssön.*
The concluding volumes of *Olav Audunssön i Hestviken*, a novel of the thirteenth century. First two volumes were translated under the title *The Axe.*

Hamsun, Knut. *Landstrykere.*
Tramps. This romance has as thesis the "curse of the traveling mind." Has been likened in its philosophy to *Growth of the Soil.*

Kinck, Hans E. *Mands Hjerte.*
Heart of man. A volume of poems by one of Norway's greatest poets.

Falkberget, Johan. *Christianus Sextus.*
The first part of a serial historical novel. Pictures the hard post-war life in a mining town in the eighteenth century.

Grieg, Nordahl. *Skibet Gaar Videre.*
The ship sails on. A simple and realistic account of a young man's life on a tramp steamer.

Sandel, Cora, pseud. *En Blaa Sofa.*
A blue sofa. A volume of short stories, realistic, and extremely well written. They undertake to picture different phases of the human destiny.

Duun, Olav. *Olsöy-Gutane.*
The Olsöy boys. The story of two brothers who saved their lives on an island in the open sea. The author, who ranks as one of the four great Norwegian novelists of today, is unsurpassed in his characterization of Norwegian peasant life.

Bojer, Johan. *Det Nye Tempel.*
The new temple. The theme of this novel is the problem of communism and religion. Not as well executed as his earlier books.

Egge, Peter. *Drömmen.*
The dream. A novel illustrating the influence of childhood's dreams and fancies.

Christiansen, Sigurd. *Sverdene.*
The swords. A sequel to a former story, *Indgangen.* The plot revolves about the unhappy marriage of an artistic and oversensitive man to a girl not his equal. Characterized by simplicity, truth to life, and skilful analysis of character.

Hoel, Sigurd. *Syndere i Sommersol.*
Sinners in sunshine. A very modern presentation of youth of today, with its thoughts and feelings and frank conversation. Told in an intellectual way, with wit and good humor, and a philosophical attitude.

Rölvaag, Ole Edvart. *I de Dage; Riket Grundlägges.*
Translated as *Giants in the Earth.* A story of Norwegian immigrants in America. Told with truth and power.

THE CALENDAR

June 26-29. At the Eastland Hotel, Portland, Maine. Joint meeting of the library associations of all the New England states.

Aug. 30-Sept. In Vancouver, B. C. Pacific Northwest Library Association. Edgar S. Robinson, librarian of the Vancouver Public Library is local chairman.

Sept. 4-9. At Richfield Springs. Annual meeting of the New York Library Association.

Oct. First week. At Sterling. Colorado Library Association.

Oct. 11. Annual fall meeting of New Jersey Library Association. Montclair Art Museum, Montclair, N. J.

Oct. 11-12. At State Teachers College, Bowling Green. Kentucky Library Association.

Oct. 17-19. In Danville. Illinois Library Association.

Nov. 7-10. At Biloxi, Miss. Biennial meeting of the Southeastern Library Association.

THE University of Buffalo summer session will include courses in library science, arranged for two groups: one to satisfy the requirements of the Regents of the State of New York for the school librarian's one-year certificate, the other to enable students of the one-year course at the University of Buffalo to do part of their work in summer school.

LIBRARY EDUCATION MORE ABUNDANT

BY JUNE R. DONNELLY

Director of the Simmons College School of Library Science

ONE DAY at sunset I was traveling thru the Canadian Rockies, and as we were gazing out on the magnificent scene, we passed over a bridge which looked a gossamer thread compared with the snowy peaks above and the chasms below. My companion drew a long breath, and said, "I pay my respects to the civil engineer."

The *Standard Dictionary* has a nice definition of engineering, "The science and art of making, building or using, engines and machines, or of designing and constructing public works and the like, requiring special knowledge of materials, machinery and the laws of mechanics." The *Britannica* quotes from the 1828 Charter of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, which speaks of civil engineering as the "art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man."

I should like to commend those two definitions for careful study to all who are looking for an adequate definition of librarianship. It is more like engineering than anything else I know. Librarianship is the art of directing the great sources of power in books for the use and convenience of man. It fulfils its function thru mastery of the science and art of making, building, or using, collections of books and library tools, buildings, equipment and the like, requiring special knowledge of materials, machinery, and the laws of economics, sociology, psychology, and bibliography.

Just as the complications of modern life have made engineers specialize in different parts of their fields, so that we have mining engineers, chemical, electrical, mechanical, and so on, specialization has taken place in the library world, and we have those whose main attention is given to bibliography, others who concentrate on bringing the power of the book into the American lives of the newcomers to our shores, or devote themselves to the reading interests of boys and girls.

The engineer's education includes certain subjects that experience has shown to be fundamental for all engineering, as mathematics and mechanics, and there is a demand now that an engineer shall have more study of economic and sociological subjects, and of liberal arts in general. If he means to turn to one particular type of work, he also adds to the general foundation study of the ends to be served in his line and of the means by which they may be accomplished thru the right use of materials and the best methods possible. When he goes into practical work he has to apply knowledge drawn from a dozen sciences and crafts to create something which will be suitable for the end he has in view. The first requisite is to understand the purpose, then to decide what type of structure will accomplish it. He may throw a great cantilever bridge across the Firth of Forth, tunnel the Hudson, or build a Panama Canal, and few look at the results and suppose that an untrained workman with any material he happened to pick up would be competent to create them first in imagination, and then in concrete forms exactly adapted to their functions. Even Mr. Fletcher Pratt would scarcely look at the international peace bridge at Niagara and say "The truth is there is little to teach; any literate person can learn all there is to engineering in a few weeks." He ventures however to say that about "a library system" in the *American Mercury* for June.

A man deemed a great authority on the life of St. Paul was asked why he had never written a book on that subject. His reply was, he could not stop learning long enough to write a book. We librarians have reminded me of him for there is so much to do, the field opens so enticingly for new effort, that we have taken little time to philosophize over our motives or our status until the last decade. Even then we handed it over largely to people who knew little of librarianship, and have often misinterpreted it, while we meekly accepted their undervaluation. We were lucky however in two of those who sympathetically surveyed the field and showed us more truly than we had seen for ourselves the significance of our work. I have found that the outsiders to whom I introduced Dr. Learned's *The American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge* came back always with a new vision of libraries.

Many people think because they can, and do read books they are qualified to be librarians with no further period of experience or instruction, especially if their literary tastes have been educated and they feel competent to criticize literary style, or if they have a rather wide acquaintance with some special subject. With an entirely innocent conviction of superiority they imagine that anything beyond that in a library is manual, clerical, rather beneath their efforts, while actually they are as yet merely good ma-

terial out of which librarians might well be made.

A book is not a library. A random, haphazard collection of books is not a library. That is where one confusion of mind arises in people who do not see that there is any definite profession of librarianship. The term library implies a collection, organized for use, of books chosen with some plan, some idea of proportion and relation. The size is not the criterion, nor the number of people who use it, and it matters not whether its scope is all knowledge, or one selected field. If it is worthy the name of library it will represent the main divisions of its field; it will contain books complementing each other, the chief authorities, or the outstanding specimens of its type of material, or books carefully fitted to the human need it is to serve, whether that be recreation or research. There will be some underlying purpose, some unifying idea.

The librarian must understand the purpose of the institution he is to construct and operate. He creates it in imagination, calling into play, as the engineer did, all the arts and sciences which must be applied to work out the purpose of directing the power in books to the use and convenience of man. His ultimate material is the knowledge, the art, the humor, the whole expression of human thought and feeling and action which has been captured within the pages of books, and his task is to provide one way by which living persons may have knowledge of this wealth of thought and feeling.

Books, however, are physical objects and the librarian has to deal with them as such. They have weight and bulk and number, identity, beauty of form. They are destructible, they "come not as the gentle rain from heaven" but have to be sought, paid for, housed, handled and accounted for by those who are stewards of trust funds, and made available with the maximum of speed and certainty and security.

The means at the disposal of the librarian to make the desired contacts between the thought in the book and the "creative reader" are the collecting of books, and thru human intelligence and mechanical aids organizing and distributing them by methods suited to such material.

The reason, it seems to me, why there is such bewilderment as to what library work is, and why preliminary education is desirable for it, is that people think some one mechanical means is the whole end and purpose, while all the intellectual parts they assume any one could do by intuition, simply because a librarian in doing them is applying knowledge from many fields. Yet these people would not confuse the stone or steel or derrick that the carrying out of the engineer's plan requires, with the bridge to whose construction they were essential.

When a librarian is planning budgets he uses the principles of economics, and is guided by sociological and psychological considerations. When he is concerned with a new branch building, his thoughts, Mr. Pratt notwithstanding, are not on "pork" for aldermen, or positions for staff favorites, but on the social and intellectual needs of the community, and the combination of architectural beauty and psychological appeal with business efficiency and economy of construction.

The choice of books involves scholarship in many lines, knowledge of book markets and prices, of book making and publishing methods, and a psychological insight into the desires of the prospective users of the library's stock.

Libraries have existed for centuries and have fitted their times, and men, later women, have acquired library education thru experimentation, thru working under those of more wisdom and experience, and thru what is in print. Such education, as far as we know, was individualistic, at least rooted to the soil of a single library, until 1887, when Mr. Dewey tried at Columbia the experiment of group education for library work, with theory predominant, and later developed it in the New York State Library School at Albany.

What that first experiment began has influenced every apprentice and training class and library school since, and many who have never attended any of these, today conduct their libraries as they do because of the development of the theory underlying practice of library work. Because of it library education more abundant is being discussed here today.

When Mr. Roden offered the topic a place on this general session program I thought back over the space it had had in conferences for the last decade. There are two intellectual pleasures a conference promises; first, acquiring special knowledge bearing on one's own problems, and intimate discussion of them with specialists concerned with the same problems; next, a widening of horizons and broadening of sympathies thru the vital things which are being done beyond one's own small range. A mind happily relaxed, shares self-forgetfully in these varied interests thru hearing those expert in many fields, and is refreshed to take up one's own share again. For the last nine years there has been little of the second pleasure possible for any instructor in a library school, for no matter what the meeting or how far the program sounded from education in librarianship, there was never any certainty the discussion might not veer to that subject, and the instructor have to snap back to attention. All of which

only proves there is nothing of interest to librarians which is alien to library education. With the feeling that members might be satiated with the topic, I turned to the membership lists of 1918 and 1928, and behold the membership has tripled, so that not all of you can have been especially obsessed with it. So I venture to pause on that first school.

Miss Underhill of Utica, one of the early "Columbians," once said to my class, "You have all the forms and methods standardized for you, and the theories all developed, but we had the fun of originating them." Not everything has been done yet, fortunately, but her remark threw light on the way formal education for librarianship began, namely with investigation and practical applications. In the early classes—and I venture to hope it has not died out yet—there was a spirit of enthusiasm, people came because they wanted to, not to heap up credits for promotional purposes. The groups were small, and there was a close interchange of thought between instructor and student, who were together working out a new experiment. The feeling of comradeship has indeed been a happy feature of many schools and classes. They feel they are all members of one profession. It is harder to get that feeling in a school connected with a college or university than in other types. The relation that has been traditional between faculty and student body thruout school and college persists for a while, tho before any year is over it wears off.

The first school had a considerable body of knowledge to work upon, and a library at hand to experiment in. Later, schools found it wise to modify the experiment grounds by sending students to outside libraries, to gain a wider observation field. The discussions among fifty or more students after their return from even a fortnight in half a hundred or more libraries are spontaneous, and not limited to class rooms, and they are an education worth having, for instructors as well as students.

From the first, reading included source material, and the latest current publications on library topics. Museum material was assembled to illustrate actual conditions. Comparison was a method constantly used; and, if I interpret aright, from the complexity and variety of forms and methods in use by libraries of the period were evolved simpler forms, which achieved their purpose more effectively. The effort was to find the essential, sloughing off the peculiar which was merely a hindrance, yet not forgetting that variations were necessary to achieve different ends. I am not attempting to father all of this on the early schools, for the need of it was felt everywhere, and many libraries were experimenting, but certainly the study of the general, detached from the necessities of one institution, gave courage to a student when he went out, to handle problems of his own on a basis of reason rather than of tradition. Thruout the idea was that standardization of sizes, of forms and methods, would conserve time and energy for other important things.

Some people are always characterizing library schools and their graduates as bound up in red tape, and puttering over details to the detriment of more important things. I know three schools very well, and several more fairly well, and it has been my impression the emphasis in considering methods is, "Learn to use methods accurately. Don't mistake slipshod methods for simplicity, nor lack of method for broadmindedness. Understand the subject, know thoroly the methods available to accomplish certain results, and then use the one best suited to the end in view, or adapt one with a full knowledge of why and how to do it." More often than not the people who make such criticisms are simply ignorant. They stigmatize as red tape what might more accurately be compared with the steel structure which secures the safety of a noble building.

If the procedure of the early library schools be compared with that of liberal arts colleges of the same periods, I think they will be found quite advanced. There was more resemblance to education in science, perhaps. I think "educators" rarely realize that many of the pedagogical methods which have been acclaimed in the last few years in general education as revolutionary advances have been part of the ordinary equipment of library schools from the first. Self-education thru the book is so obvious a necessity in library work it does not seem worth speaking about.

The flattery of imitation came in the "gay nineties," with Pratt, Drexel, and Illinois leading the way. Then the Middle West, West and South established their library schools, and the need of education more abundant has led to one school after another, with the latest that of the University of Chicago's graduate school advertised to open next September.

Miss Rena Reese, in an article on "Practical Work for Training Classes" printed in the A.L.A. *Papers and Proceedings* for 1927, p. 405-10, has given so thoro and interesting an account of the history of the beginnings of apprentice and training classes, that I shall not trespass on that field.

It is the current opinion, we know, that a library school should be organically connected with a college or university. Whatever may be the arguments for that now, I feel it was fortunate that in the beginning library schools were

attached to different types of institutions. The variations that arose naturally from the various affiliations prevented stereotyping one pattern as the only standard. Pratt and Drexel and others experimented with a one year course, and tested applicants by what modern college vocabularies know as "comprehensive examinations." Their location in great cities insensibly modified their view of the relative importance of certain curriculum adjustments. Wisconsin's commission birth, and close association with the practical problems of smaller libraries, and the extension field, gave it an originality that it retains thru its present university association. Pittsburgh's experiment in training children's librarians showed how successfully a specialization could be carried out in the right environment. The development of library schools in public libraries may have been an unreasonable expense to the taxpayers, but it was highly significant as indicating that even for a single great library system with its spread thru branches, and its intensification of service, general education in library work was needful for many assistants who were to meet the public, or organize material for the needs of the public.

It is always hard to put the spirit of an institution into words. College catalogs may sound alike for two institutions, yet there is often a general understanding of how they differ, even when both are conceded to be equally good, and many colleges give the same degrees whose reputations are of different quality, so I think it may not have been so misleading as it seemed to have no accredited list. There was a fairly correct appreciation of what the differences were likely to be between Albany and Illinois or St. Louis library schools. I doubt whether the present denomination of graduate, senior undergraduate, and junior undergraduate schools has clarified this appreciation. Nevertheless, as institutions multiply there must be some recognized basis of classification, and a terminology which will be possible of definition, and the fact that the Board of Education for Librarianship has established some such terminology gives a basis for discussion where people will at least know what they are arguing about, and may lead therefore to more perfect terms in time, especially as it expresses itself as aware of the tentative nature of its present classification.

A more formal period followed, in which standards of admission were raised, and printed aids issued. Printed schemes of classification cataloging codes, annotated bibliographies of reference works furnished bases for instruction, and the printing of Library of Congress cards gave new sanctions in cataloging instruction. More and more knowledge of books and of the public came to be demanded.

Standards of service in libraries and education in librarianship are inextricably intertwined. New conditions arise and those whom they confront work out new solutions. Sometimes these pioneers are themselves graduates of library schools, and sheer loyalty to library education makes them impatient if school curricula lag behind the needs of the service. Usually, however, they are generously helpful in bringing to the schools the fruit of their experience, to aid them to bring the curricula abreast of the demands. Then more conservative librarians complain that old bedrock principles are being pushed aside, and half-baked students turned out with a smattering of many things and mastery of none, even with a lack of respect for an accession book of the old tightback variety!

One of the most difficult problems in curriculum making in all periods is the adjusting the claims of the old and the new knowledge, without unduly extending the time for education in the general field. For advanced special study we look to the new graduate schools to solve this problem.

The increase in library activities in the last forty years is stupendous, and it must be remembered that the new has not so much superseded the old, as been added to it. The manuscripts of the monks, and the incunabula of Gutenberg, need more attention than in their own time, while at the same time the increase in the literate public, and the sea of publications, have accomplished expanding ideals of library service.

What those in the field often forget is that each new class is as ignorant of both bibliographical expression and library ideals as all preceding classes were. Ideals can soon be inculcated, but the tools with which each student must work out those ideals have to be forged by himself, under the guidance of the instructor, so it is always necessary to give a large section of a year's program to the same fundamental subjects, altho the teaching of them changes with the objectives libraries press toward in any epoch of development.

Until students have a sufficient apperceptive basis they can get little grasp of problems of organization and government, administration and extension, or of the scholarship and steady patience it requires to build up a fine collection in a special field, or a rounded general collection. From the very beginning everything can be taught with a bearing on those larger problems, and as means toward their fulfilment. If that is the attitude of the instructor, and he can get it thoroly into his teaching, students rarely

become restive about the time and pains it takes to gain a mastery of the means with which their future problems are to be solved. There is a real distinction, which students appreciate, between a person who makes a catalog, and a cataloger who designs and creates thru cataloging an adequate library tool, or a bibliography, of use beyond the library walls.

Any form of education would be dead, indeed, if a period came in which there was no criticism of it, nor stirring of life which made it burst its sheath. There has never yet been such a period in library education; in fact, it is humbly aware that a field which deals with all knowledge and all people thru its own imperfectly developed and still more imperfectly understood technique will always be one with limitless opportunities of progress.

In the last ten years more systematic study of the field and the technique has been proceeding. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the influence upon library education of the work of the Committee of Five, with its study of actual conditions resulting in the library survey questionnaire, and the *Survey* itself, and the "Telford Report" on the classification of library personnel. Second only to that are the fact-finding and publication of statistics in various fields, and reports of new developments thru such A. L. A. committees as those on salaries, adult education, and extension. Such things remove guesswork, and permit rational investigation. No longer is it the desire, or the limited personal experience of the instructor which is imparted to the students. There is now sufficient material upon which to form judgments.

Someone has asked me whether we have any satisfactory textbook. I should say we have at least one, certainly, the library Survey questionnaire. That analysis of the scope of library work, and close functional classification is invaluable in teaching any subject within its range. For instance I consider the section on classification the most helpful aid I have in teaching classification. We have fortunately thirty copies. Its searching questions on the treatment of the various forms of material, and of difficult problems, are the most thought provoking questions I know. I usually hate the textbook questions labeled "thought questions," which are generally not thought provoking, but only a call to see whether the student has grasped the meaning of a certain paragraph or chapter; or, worse still, can pick out what statements in the text are supposed to answer the questions.

The Survey questions students like, because they know they are real, not made up for them, yet the instructor can use them at the proper stage of presentation quite as well as if they had been specially prepared for teaching purposes.

The Survey volumes themselves are invaluable as sources for facts about actual conditions, to be used by both instructors and students, but the questionnaire is the stimulating textbook.

Dr. Works' monograph on administrative problems in college and university libraries, too, I should consider a fine textbook for its analysis of the problem, and as a specimen of the way to work out a study, as well as for the value of the actual insight into the problems it presents. Its suggestions, here and there, growing naturally out of the presentation, of topics which need further investigation, would serve as hints for study in graduate courses.

One particularly valuable point in all these publications and in the "Telford Report" seems to me to be that they bear on their face the fact that they are not to be accepted as final or definitive, but as pursuits of facts and interpretations to start from and follow up in their implications. The hardest thing to overcome in a student, even a college graduate, is the desire to be furnished with a complete revelation, which he can accept as final authority, learn and walk by all his life without any follow-up, now and forever. Any textbook which will harden him in that conception is dangerous.

The Curriculum Study in its preliminary collection of materials for textbooks is trying to avoid that danger. The writer of the textbook finds actual facts at hand to prove, or disprove, or illustrate the theories with which he starts out, and he can so use them as to make students see what different ways there are to an end, and think out their own decisions as to their effectiveness. Yet the plentitude of material may be a snare. If an encyclopedia of facts, theories, and definitions is desired an orderly compilation of them is sufficient and a useful instrument. The writer who is to make a textbook has to proceed differently.

Material has to be selective rather than inclusive, and so assimilated by the author that the textbook is spare, with a strong skeletal structure of analysis and definition of the topic, clearly perceived thru the statements of principles deduced and tendencies perceived, and the typical cases chosen for illustrative applications.

Such textbooks grow slowly from knowledge of the subject and experience in the teaching process, for a good textbook needs to have a special group in mind, and proceed in its development with due regard to the background of the students and their mental, cultural, and professional attainment. The same book will not do for apprentice classes and graduate library schools.

Once a Latin teacher who had under her

"cadet teachers" from the teachers' college of the neighboring university, said of one of them, "She is bright, and is doing good work, but she does not yet put herself into the minds of the pupils. Yesterday she gave them at one dose 'hic, haec, hoc' and 'ille, illa, illud,' two of the chief difficulties of beginners, and if they do not master one before meeting the other they may never get them straight." It is wisdom of that type that the author of a textbook needs in preparing his material for the group it is intended for.

The defects of some of the textbooks so far issued under the auspices of the Curriculum Study I suspect arise largely from too great speed of execution. It is helpful, and saves time, to have suitable material collected, and adequate clerical help provided, but the classification and analysis of the material, and its selection, are slow processes. The writer should be granted much more time to do his own filing down and polishing thoroly than was the case with the earlier books written, before a tentative edition is submitted to general criticism. First, it is unfair to the author to be judged by less than his finished product; second, it is unreasonable to take the time of hundreds of individuals to think over the same trail the author has covered before getting to the point where perhaps the superior knowledge of a few competent critics could make valuable suggestions with little waste of time of either critic or author.

Instructors object to requiring students to pay for such tentative editions unless they are completed to a stage when they will be of worth even after the permanent edition appears. People expect new editions of a textbook when new knowledge requires it, but that is different. As the series proceeds the shortage of time allowance is doubtless being eliminated. The collective opinion of many may be of great value, especially on controversial points, but it may easily become a waste of effort if questionnaires are sent to hundreds upon matters that should be decided by one competent authority. For example, a questionnaire about the format of the textbook could have been much shortened, if not eliminated, by the advice of a good printer, whose opinion on typography would be worth accepting, for the typographical weaknesses were so many and so obvious that if a hundred people returned criticisms, I should presume all those with typographical knowledge would have duplicated dozens of instances in their comment.

Almost coincident with the appointment of the Committee of Five, and before it really began its work, there was another event which largely influenced developments in library education. This is the famous paper read at Asbury Park conference in 1919 by Dr. Williamson. In it he brought to a head the thoughts and hopes of those who had been seeking thru legal certification locally, or by other devices, to establish some requirements of liberal education and formal training, or a recognized equivalent, which they could put forward to library trustees and the public generally as representing the background necessary for the average applicant for a library position. Systems are necessary for the average, they are protection against the unfit, but about all they can hope to do for the genius is to try not to be so rigid that he will be excluded by provisions not planned for him.

Dr. Williamson presented a definite plan for "organizing, training, formulating standards, and certifying library workers" which involved the creation of an A. L. A. Training Board. This might almost be called the Bill of Rights of development in the period since. It involved much that was later done by the Committee of Five, but the part dealing specifically with library education was separately developed.

His project was comprehensive, taking in apprentice and training classes, library schools and all other agencies. It seldom falls to the lot of one man as it has to Dr. Williamson not only to initiate a plan which incites a whole profession to action prolonged over a stretch of years, but to be an instrument in carrying out most of the provisions he first suggested. The latest announcement of the Columbia School of Library Service shows the establishment of a school with the university connection, giving the one year and graduate regular courses, summer regular and extension courses, and now even ready to carry out the project of correspondence courses.

Very different from that paper was the much discussed "Williamson report" of 1923. It was, to use the terms of the psychologist, a "rationalization," and it had some beneficial and some harmful results. It began investigation which carried on, which tended to stir circulation in any too lethargic training agency and it led to the appointment of the A. L. A. Temporary Training Board agency recommended in the original paper of 1919.

Resulting drawbacks were possibly that it gave the library profession a false impression that the library schools when making any contribution to the discussions which controverted any of the statements or inferences of the report were motivated by "fear-guilt" and it tended to incline the schools to carry over to the actions of the Board feelings engendered by what they considered as conclusions inaccurately drawn from insufficient evidence, tho all our experience

with the Boards has proved that they were acting quite independently.

The Temporary Training Board and its successor the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship have given from the time of some of the busiest members of the profession many days and weeks of study on the problems their task presented. They have responded sympathetically to representations of the needs of existing schools for better equipment. They have taken endless pains to gather facts not only with which to judge existing agencies but to help those promoting new ones. They, or their representatives, have given literally months to visits so that they might be adequately informed as to the environment and equipment of the various agencies, and acquainted with the instructing personnel and the student bodies. In the five reports issued from year to year are the summaries of their conclusions. Minimum standards have been established, at least tentatively, for library schools, and some summer agencies, and other types are being investigated. Their task is nation wide, and infinite in variety, and the profession, as well as the individual agencies of instruction, owes them a debt it can never repay.

If, therefore, my topic calls for a consideration of some of the dangers that may beset a board of this nature, the consideration is impartial, and not a criticism of boards, present or past, or any of their officers.

Its nature is very nearly autocratic—at least between meetings of the A. L. A. Council or of conferences. It can make or unmake the reputation of a school simply by omitting it from the accredited list, without any necessity to give any public statement of the deficiencies causing the decision. Moreover even to the institutions accredited no criticism must be made specific enough to investigate—if the authorities of the institution with which the school is connected wish to do so. Now of course on this point I may have insufficient information, as perhaps a school which has had adverse criticisms has been given more specific explanations than I know. There is no appeal from the judgments of the Board.

These early Boards have taken their duties very seriously, and have won the regard of the schools, but as time goes on the secretariat to the Board will become more and more powerful. It will be the only continuous element, and new members will be dependent upon it for information, and the programs of action will be inevitably increasingly guided by the office head. That is an extremely dangerous power over academic and professional freedom of educational institutions, especially if the power of the purse be added to it.

Another serious danger there is. The word education is in itself broad enough to cover all aspects, but recently there has been a tendency to use it in almost a cant sense as peculiar to those who are studying, or applying, pedagogical methods in the usual school systems. Many of us feel that that is not the whole meaning of that noble word. It is but one branch, and education thru libraries is the co-ordinate branch, of which education in librarianship is a subdivision.

There are certain principles of education common to teaching of all kinds, but there are also differences in the two co-ordinate branches, and only a person conversant with both education in general and his especial branch is competent to prescribe curricula and set standards in it. The fault of library training agencies in the past may have been to disregard too much general educational principles, but in the swing of the pendulum the dignity of the library as a co-ordinate branch should not be compromised nor its standards set by the other branch. When last year at Toronto Dean Russell startled a group by saying, as if there could be no question of it, that there could be no tests devised to decide in advance who would be good candidates for a library training class, because there was no difference between a good librarian and a bad one, most of us decided, I think, that our own branch would have to work out our own questions, while gratefully utilizing any advances common to us both which the other branch might develop.

In prescribing curricula it may be well to remember that colleges today are fretting at the bonds that tie them to points and hours, rigid rules and textbooks. Honor courses, reading periods, "co-operative" programs which give application and theory side by side or intertwined and experiments like those of Dr. Meiklejohn with chosen groups studying in unfamiliar ways, are current topics in colleges today. Library schools have had more freedom and have tried out many of these things under different names. The Boards of the future will of course be concerned when carrying on their curriculum studies that those who understand the particular genius of library work should be unhampered by any outmoded formulas that present-day education is trying to discard. There is a real thing which we know as education for librarianship. It is as yet in its infancy, and it will develop by using every kind of educational principle that is native to its genius, and by calling on every kind of scholarship to build in its own fabric. Ten years hence library education will be more abundant than today, and growing steadily, for the principle of it will be life more abundant.

LIBRARY SERVICE IN AN UNDERSTANDING WORLD

LIBRARIANS of all countries are again eager to work together in harmony. They find themselves definitely back again on the main, historic road of true international co-operation, said Charles F. D. Belden of Boston, president of the A. L. A. during its fiftieth anniversary year, in his address on "Library Service in an Understanding World" at the West Baden conference. The address will appear in full in *More Books*, the bulletin of the Boston Pubic Library.

Not since the St. Louis conference of the A. L. A. in 1904, or the Brussels International Congress of Librarians in 1919, had librarians of so many nations met in such a free and friendly spirit as at the anniversary conference at Atlantic City and Philadelphia in 1926. What seemed to the younger generation of librarians a new adventure is really a return to the old ideal, the continuation and further development of relations which have been built up in the past and which the War had torn apart.

The manifestations of this revived internationalism in the library world are manifold. The greatest interest attaches just now to the creation of the International Library and Bibliographical Committee, organized at the Edinburgh Conference of the British Library Association last year and ratified this winter by the library associations of thirteen countries, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the United States. The Committee has begun its work. It held its first meeting last March in Rome, where arrangements were made for an international library gathering in Rome in June 1929. The presence of Mexican guests at the West Baden conference, following the visit of American representatives to the congress of Mexican librarians in April, augurs an era of mutual helpfulness between this country and the Hispanic peoples. Dr. Bostwick's study of Chinese library conditions with its many concrete suggestions, and Dr. Bishop's work in making more easy of access the unique treasures of the Vatican Library, are other facts which speak for themselves. The progress of the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*, or Union Catalog of Incunabula, one of the largest of undertakings in bibliography, tho mainly the work of German librarians, would not have been possible without the co-operation of the librarians of other countries and without financial support from foreign, especially American, sources.

The date set for the international conference in Rome next year will be, almost to the day, the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the man who did perhaps more than anyone else to bring into active relationship the libraries of the world. James Smithson, the English scholar, died on June 17, 1829, on Italian soil, at Genoa, leaving his estate of over half a million dollars to the United States of America "to found at Washington an establishment . . . for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The United States received the money in 1838 and the Smithsonian Institution was founded, by act of Congress, in 1846.

The libraries of various countries had been in contact for many years before the librarians themselves began to feel the urge to get acquainted. The foundation of the American Library Association in 1876 had thus a veritable international aspect, inasmuch as among the 103 librarians who attended the meeting, at least one—a gentleman from Leeds, England—was a foreign guest. So stimulated were the English by the American conference that in the following year a similar conference was held in London, which resulted in the founding of the British Library Association. At this conference seventeen American libraries were represented, and there were also delegates from France, Germany, Italy and a number of other countries. The London conference of 1877 was really the first international gathering of librarians. The Canadian librarians entered the A. L. A. in 1884. The Brussels Convention of 1886, officially proclaimed in 1889, was drawn on two lines: the first made provision for the exchange of literary and scientific publications; the second, for the exchange of official documents and parliamentary annals. Eleven countries signed the Convention, while eleven others adhered to it without signing. Great Britain and Germany have kept out of the organization from the beginning. The great complaint is, to this day, that the exchanges do not take place with regularity. The United States is often held up as the one country which executes the exchanges with speed and reliability. The credit belongs to the Smithsonian Institution, which, by act of Congress, is made responsible in America for the work. Along the lines of the Brussels Convention was concluded also the Pan-American agreement of 1902, which now binds all the American countries to exchange not only their governmental, scientific and literary publications, but also their maps and topographic charts.

When in 1897, sponsored jointly by the British Library Association and the A. L. A., the Second International Library Conference met in

London, there was much to report in the library world. Of the forty-six papers read before the meetings twelve were by Americans. The St. Louis conference of the A. L. A., held in 1904 in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was attended by a fair number of foreign delegates. The incoming Executive Board was requested to appoint "a special committee to consider plans for the promotion of international co-operation among libraries . . . and to ascertain whether the library associations and bibliographical societies of other countries are disposed to entertain favorably such a proposal." Unfortunately the responses in most cases "did not go beyond an amiable acquiescence," and the project went into oblivion. The Brussels Congress of 1910 represents the climax of international co-operation prior to the outbreak of the War. Delegates from all European countries and a large group of librarians from the United States and Canada were present.

The work of libraries is twin to that of the schools, and in the field of adult education the libraries are entering directly on a form of tutorial work. It was natural, therefore, that American librarians should be interested in the meetings of the World Federation of Education Associations held in Toronto in August 1927. Internationalism was the keynote of the conference. The resolution of the Committee on the International Aspects of Library Service, of which Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn was a member, stated that it was desirable that the Federation should encourage the development of collections of literature dealing with the international aspects of education, and that the national groups send their publications to one another. It was further suggested that a Committee, composed of the chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on International Relations, the Director of the China Institute of America, and representatives of other interested groups, be appointed to study these questions and formulate a program of work to be presented at the next biennial convention. Upon the recommendation of the Adult Education Section, the World Federation passed a further resolution, advising all its affiliated organizations "to consider ways and means whereby the adult citizens of their constituencies may be encouraged to continue their education throughout life."

The Paris Library School, one of the most effective contributions of American librarianship towards international co-operation, has also been one of the most expensive. It is hardly questionable that beyond the coming year the school neither can or ought to be conducted thru financial sacrifices of American librarianship alone. The plan of making the school the European branch of the graduate library school of a large American university would seem the best solution.

Another interesting field opening before American librarians is that of co-operation with foreign library schools. Many requests for information have come to A. L. A. headquarters, and have been answered, from Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Ireland, Argentina, Turkey, Egypt and other countries. Publications have been sent to the Library School of the University of Florence, to the Lenin Memorial Library in Moscow, and to the new Library School of the Jewish National University in Jerusalem. More recently Dr. Vincenzo Fago, director of the National Library in Rome, asked advisory assistance from the A. L. A. for the library school to be established in Rome by the Italian government. The suggestion of the A. L. A. headquarters was that the director-elect of the school should spend a year in America, possibly on a fellowship from an American university, studying library school administration under the supervision of one of our graduate library schools. More frequent exchange of students and possibly of professors suggests itself, but the barrier of language makes such an exchange extremely difficult. Younger students are not usually prepared, especially in a course planned for one year, to follow instruction given in French, German or Italian. These difficulties are an added argument for rallying to the rescue of the Paris Library School. Exchange of advanced students and of librarians already in service is quite a different matter.

The American Library is almost self-supporting and its permanency seems assured. During one year the circulation of books passed beyond 115,000 and the registration of new members is steadily growing. The number of American card-holders is over a thousand, and the French and English are each approaching the half-thousand. Books are regularly mailed to annual members who are living outside of Paris. The library has served also an agency for the distribution of books in foreign countries. It has sent between seven and eight thousand volumes to those libraries and schools of Central and Eastern Europe in which an effort is being made to teach English, but there have not been enough books to fill the needs. The director, Burton E. Stevenson, is looking forward to establishing a branch library in the student quarter of Paris and even to a new building for the main library on the Place de la Concorde.

"Greater breadth and depth, not necessarily efficiency, are today the fundamental needs of American librarianship; welcome to every agency that helps us in this direction!" concludes Mr. Belden.

THE WEST BADEN CONFERENCE

Some fourteen-hundred A. L. A. members journeyed to West Baden for the fiftieth annual conference of the A. L. A., a conference voted by all as one of the pleasantest of many years.

GENERAL SESSIONS

The pattern of the program unfolded itself as a survey of the last decade of the American Library Association and particularly of the activities of the past year.

The presidential address, which is printed in full in the present number of the Library Journal, gave a vivid picture of the years since the A. L. A. meeting at Saratoga in 1918 brought about a realignment of A. L. A. interests, with new policies and new responsibilities constantly increasing as the methods of the camps became part of the peace program.

LINDA A. EASTMAN, LIBRARIAN OF THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Both in the address of President Roden and in the brief acceptance of the coming presidency of the A. L. A. by Miss Linda Eastman, this surveying of A. L. A. work carried with it suggestions of the immediate necessity for considering methods for either refinancing or reducing the present program.

Miss Mary Eileen Ahern in a "A Cycle of Library Service" carried her survey back to the period of the World's Fair in 1893, when Melvil Dewey demonstrated to the World's Fair visitors the work of a public library. Using library service in Indiana and the section west of the Alleghenies for illustration, and pointing out the impetus given by state supervision of library service to the small town library, Miss Ahern made fresh and vivid, both for those who could recollect and for the younger members of the profession, the cycle of library service which she divided into a first period of collecting material, a second period of experimenting, and the present one of concentrating on definite projects.

In the greeting and welcome of Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president of the Indiana State Library and Historical Department and in the address of Meredith Nicholson, the spirits of such authors and leaders as Edward Eggleston, Lew Wallace, Riley, Maurice Thompson, Robert Owen, Audubon and Johnny Appleseed, produced in abundance in Indiana, seemed very near at the conference.

The development of the three major undertakings in the present A. L. A. program were the subjects for three of the general sessions. These outstanding activities, on which progress was reported by the chairmen of the committees and by the speakers who discussed the outlook for these undertakings and the elements of strength and weakness in them, were extension of library service, both national and international; adult education and the library; and education for librarianship.

EXTENSION OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Library extension as a national responsibility was presented in a thoughtful paper by Miss Alice S. Tyler, dean of the Western Reserve School of Library Science; in the printed report of the Committee on Library Extension, and by a booth maintained by the A. L. A. extension workers.

Miss Tyler's paper, read by Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, pointed out that propaganda or "the process of making up another man's mind for him" is a reputable and necessary adjunct to library work of the present day. She felt that propaganda had not been put to better use than in our county libraries and in state traveling libraries; for in such library instances as in

Hawaii the wise connecting of propaganda with service was plain to be seen. Altho Miss Tyler stressed the immediate necessity for continued activity, nationally, in library extension, in the training of personnel for libraries and in service to agencies concerned with adult education, Miss Tyler asserted that library extension was a world responsibility and not merely an educational problem for America.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Public Library, Boston, knit together and amplified the present results of the association's chief activities in "Library Service in an Understanding World" to be printed in full in the A. L. A. *Proceedings* and in *More Books*, the bulletin of the Boston Public Library, and given in abstract elsewhere in this number.

The international aspects of library extension were made clear by Dr. Putnam's description, printed in full in this number, of the world-wide bibliographical service recently initiated by the Library of Congress; by our guests from Mexico; by greetings to the Association from M. P. Roland-Marcel; by the year's long list of library visitors from abroad; and by brief statements regarding our official surveys of the libraries of South Africa and British Columbia. Particularly vivid were those aspects presented thru the report made at the third general session by Mr. William W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan General Library, on the work at the Vatican Library. The rapid progress being made on this international collaboration Mr. Bishop felt is due to the extraordinary co-operation received from His Holiness, who has given the American librarians every facility for complete investigation of the library situation there. In addition to the bringing of Vatican librarians to America last year to inspect American libraries and to report their findings, the major lines of endeavor under Mr. Bishop at the Vatican library included the reorganization of the catalog of printed books, the cataloging of manuscripts, which make up about five per cent of the collection, and the work on which will cover a period of from six to ten years; and the cataloging of the Vatican's eleven collections of incunabula, probably a forty-year task.

Mr. Bishop purposely omitted from his report on international library relations any statement about libraries and the library movement in Mexico, inasmuch as the conference was daily receiving information at first hand in library conditions in Mexico from the six Mexican delegates representing the libraries of Mexico, who attended the conference as the guests of the American Library Association and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

A special meeting of these delegates with the Executive Board, the Committee on Library Co-operation with the Hispanic Peoples, and the Committee on International Relations on Saturday, May 26, preceded the general conference.

The delegation, represented formally to the conference at the first general session by John T. Vance, chairman of the Committee of Library Co-operation with the Hispanic Peoples, was headed by Señorita Esperanza Velasquez Bringas, the leading woman lawyer of Mexico and now chief of the Library Section of the Department of Public Instruction. Other members of the delegation are Rafael Aguilar y Santillan, dean of Mexican librarians, life secretary and librarian of the "Antonio Alzate" scientific society; Rafael Heliodoro Valle, chief of the Bibliographical Section of the Department, a journalist of note, who has published several historical works and is an associate editor of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*; Joaquin Mendez Rivas, director of the National Library; Joaquin Diaz Mercado, director of the Library of the Department of Instruction; Tobias Chavez, chief of University Libraries; and Miss Alicia Malvideo, now children's librarian in the Detroit Public Library.

Señorita Velasquez Bringas' paper before the third general session gave a vivid picture of the popular use of libraries in Mexico today. She described the types of libraries found in Mexico today. These include the national library; public libraries of the first class, namely those with more than eight thousand volumes; those of the second class with more than four thousand and less than eight thousand volumes; of the third rank, with less than one thousand volumes; libraries for children; rural libraries, and libraries connected with other institutions such as labor unions, cultural societies, sport or recreation societies, armories, jails, etc. The only financial support for these libraries is that which the government can give. The organized library movement in Mexico, tho in existence only five years has surmounted many obstacles with enthusiasm and energy and has set high standards for the administrative positions.

Other topics taken up by the Mexican delegates at the conference were: features of American and Canadian libraries which should be known to Mexican libraries; features of Mexican libraries which should be known to American libraries; foreign exchange of books; international bibliography; rural library service and the organization of small libraries; library exchanges; the translation of books into Spanish and English; the exchange of students in library work, of professors, scholarship and societies.

The Saturday pre-conference session passed the following resolutions:

I. RESOLVED, That this group desires to express its cordial and sincere gratification over the action at the Sixth International Conference of American States at Havana in January, 1928, establishing an Inter-American Technical Commission of Bibliography. It welcomes this as one more step toward practical co-operation in standardizing bibliographical and library methods, and as offering a prospect of substantial co-operation between scholars and libraries thruout the Americas.

II. RESOLVED, That this group favors:

1. The interchange of library personnel, including students of library science, librarians and assistants in libraries, teachers of librarianship, and lecturers upon topics of library work and bibliography, with provision for fellowships and scholarships to facilitate such exchange.

2. The liberal exchange of publications thru an enlargement of the service of the bureaux of international exchanges in our respective countries, and other existing agencies for the exchange of books. We have in mind the exchange of documents, those of the federal governments, of the several states and of municipalities; the exchange of publications between institutions of learning, and the exchange of duplicates between libraries.

3. The fullest exchange of bibliographical information. (The Mexican delegates state that they will undertake the publication of a monthly list of all government and private publications as a contribution to Mexican contemporary bibliography, thru the Bibliographical Section of the Library Department of the Ministry of Education of Mexico.)

4. The inclusion of Mexican libraries in the Library of Congress lists of special collections.

5. A suggestion to the Librarian of Congress to extend the information service for scholars as to the location of books, to locations in Mexico of Mexican titles not to be found in the United States.

6. Measures looking toward the adoption of uniform catalog rules for all countries.

7. The exchange between Mexico, the United States and Canada of exhibits illustrating the cutural development of the respective countries.

8. Every possible encouragement to the translation into Spanish of library publications issued in the United States which are likely to be useful in Spanish-speaking countries.

9. The preparation of brief lists of American books, especially children's books, for use in Mexican libraries and for translation into Spanish.

10. A request that libraries of the United States give encouragement and aid in the development of the department of the National Library of Mexico devoted to books about the United States of America.

11. A request to the Children's Librarians' Section of the A. L. A. to form a collection of children's books published in the United States and to send it, completely cataloged, to the Lincoln Library in Mexico.

12. The participation of Mexican librarians as members of the A. L. A. in all the activities of the Association as a means of promoting professional progress and intellectual co-operation.

13. The publication of the proceedings of the meetings of this group in both Spanish and English.

14. In view of the opportunities for international co-operation revealed by this conference, we express the hope that future conferences may be held which will include representatives from the libraries of all the Americas.

ADULT EDUCATION

Two papers dealt with adult education. What might be termed the personal application within the walls of libraries of the A. L. A.'s responsibility toward adult education was developed by Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian, of the St. Louis Public Library, and the library's part in adult education outside the walls by Prof. R. E. Cavanaugh, director of the Extension Division, Indiana University, and by Matthew S. Dudgeon, chairman of the Board on the Library and Adult Education. Mr. Compton's paper appears in full in this number and Prof. Cavanaugh's will appear later.

Mr. Dudgeon indicated another large field ready at hand and differing widely in character—the adults who are part of the educational programs of great business firms. The printed report of the Board on the Library and Adult Education was summarized by its chairman as a collection of facts. With a liberal sprinkling of Attic salt the chairman then presented the following deductions from these findings:

That the reader's adviser is not the only agent in a library for adult education, merely the most popular, and this adviser in no way takes the place of library service to groups; that the challenge to libraries, is at present in the educational departments of great business firms and corporations; that few of the agencies which are now urging reading for adults have themselves supplies of books. In creating and encouraging the demand for books, Mr. Dudgeon was convinced that these agencies and their students must turn to the libraries for the books themselves and libraries must stand ready to supply them.

EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Education for librarianship was represented formally on the program by the report of the Board of Education for Librarianship presented by Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina; by the address of Miss June Richardson Donnelly, director, Simmons College Library and School of Library Science, on "Library Education More Abundant," a paper rich in philosophy and theory, and by that of Miss Effie L. Power, director of work with children, Cleveland Public Library, on "The Children's Library in a Changing World."

In surveying the development of children's work and the increased recognition which has come to it in the twenty-five years since the first school for training children's workers was instituted, Miss Power said that educators have long trusted children's librarians as far as subject content and literary quality of books are concerned. Educators are not yet ready however to believe children's librarians capable of understanding child psychology and the new standards of education, altho this understanding is the foundation of children's library work.

The great needs at present in children's work are an extension of service to children over much larger geographical areas, higher standards of book selection in library collections for children and training of larger numbers of children's librarians.

Miss Power reported that the inadequate supply of children's librarians resulted from two causes: workers with children's training are in constant demand in other fields, such as bookselling and editorial work, and that for financial reasons only, workers who would prefer to become specialists cross over into administrative library positions.

Miss Power formulated anew the relation of children's work to that of other departments of libraries. The responsibility of the administrative head of the public library for the success or failure of the work with children in his library was particularly stressed.

THE COUNCIL

Other major interests of the A. L. A. made themselves heard at the Council meetings, particularly in discussions of what constitutes effective school library service and in the acceptance of the report of the special committee appointed to consider the communication addressed by Mr. John Cotton Dana of December 20, 1927, to the members and executive Board of the American Library Association. Council meetings were characterized by freedom and informality of discussion from the floor and by proposals intended to knit the Association closely together and to make for continuity of policy.

Proposals brought before the Council included that for the establishment of a business library section, (taken from the table and made a special order of business at the next Council meeting following this conference); a petition for a section on Work with the Foreign-born (held over for further discussion); recommendations, carried, concerning combining committees on classification and cataloging, and change in the name of the committee on Moving Pictures and the Library. Other business transacted had to do with the selection of Dr. T. P. Sevensma, librarian of the League of Nations, as new corresponding member of the A. L. A. and the acceptance of the report of the Council Committee of Five concerning the election and term of office of the presiding officer of the Council and the question of extending the term of office of the president from one to two years, also the matter of biennial meetings. According to the constitution this report must be brought up at two succeeding conferences before it may be finally voted upon. The Council also voted it to be the sense of the Council that half the expenses of Executive Board members attending meetings be paid from A. L. A. funds, unless the institutions these members represent are already paying the expenses.

The following is the report of Committee of Five on Amendment to the Constitution and By-laws to make it possible for the Council to elect its own presiding officer.

The following changes would be necessary:

1. In the Constitution, Section 21, substitute the following for the present Section 21:

The Chairman of the Council shall be elected by the Council for a period of three years or until his successor is chosen; such chairman by virtue of his office shall be a member of the Executive Board. The Secretary of the Association shall act as Secretary of the Council.

Section 22, line 7, substitute the word "chairman" in place of the word "president" so that the sentence will read as follows:

Other meetings may be called by the chairman or shall be called upon request of twenty members.

2. In the By-laws, Section 14, line 8 substitute the words, "Chairman of the Council" for the word "president," so that the sentence will read:

Before such a petition be granted by the Council, it shall be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the "chairman of the Council" which shall investigate. . . . And in Section 18, line 3, substitute the phrase "chairman of the Council" for "president of the Association" in lines 3 and 5, so that the Section will read:

There shall be a standing committee of the Council consisting of four members, the chairman of which shall be the chairman of the Council, one member to be appointed each year by the chairman of the Council to serve for three years.

OFFICERS ELECTED

President, Linda A. Eastman, librarian, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio; first vice-president, Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian, Public Library, Denver, Colo.; second vice-president, Harriet A. Wood, state assistant director and supervisor of school libraries, Library Division, Minnesota Department of Education, St. Paul; Treasurer, Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.; Executive Board, H. M. Lydenberg, chief reference librarian, New York Public Library, Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. Trustee of Endowment Fund, George Woodruff, National Bank of the Republic, Chicago.

The following members were elected to the Council: Edith M. Coulter, reference librarian, University of California Library, and assistant professor, School of Librarianship; Jennie M. Flexner, head of Circulation Department, Free Public Library, Louisville, Ky.; Paul M. Paine, librarian, Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y.; Bessie Sargeant Smith, supervisor of branches, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio; Forrest B. Spaulding, librarian, Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Elizabeth H. West, Laura Smith, and George T. Settle (chairman), presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

The American Library Association wishes again to express its gratitude to the foundations which by their generosity have enabled the Association to continue the work which was made possible by their gifts.

RESOLVED, That the Association record its appreciation and pleasure in the presence of the delegates and visitors from Mexico who are attending the Conference as guests of the American Library Association and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Association be expressed to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for making possible the presence of the delegates from Mexico.

RESOLVED, That the Association express its appreciation of the years of service of Richard Rogers Bowker, whose eightieth birthday will be September 4, and that it place on record its recognition of his encouragement and help to the Association during the years of its history.

RESOLVED, That the Association take recognition of the fifty years of valuable and inspiring service to the profession of William Eaton Foster during his years of work at Providence.

RESOLVED, That the Association express its regrets on the retirement of Clement Walker Andrews, who has given years of profitable service to the John Crerar Library, and to the Association.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Association be extended to Mr. Meredith Nicholson for his noteworthy and inspiring address.

RESOLVED, That the Association congratulate President Carl B. Roden on the successful conference.

RESOLVED, That the appreciation of the Association be expressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, honorary chairman, Mr. L. J. Bailey, chairman, and to the other members of the Local Committee for their part in the success of the meeting.

RESOLVED, That the Association express its appreciation to the hotel managements for their courtesy, and to the daily press for its reports of the meetings.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Association be extended to Carl H. Milam, secretary, Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary, and their staff at headquarters for their part in the success of the meeting. The good work of this office is always taken too much for granted, and they should have recognition for their service.

A NOVEL PUBLICITY PLAN

AN idea borrowed from the Indianapolis Public Library and adapted by the Jacksonville (Ill.) Public Library to that small community has proved successful beyond all anticipation in the spread of good-will and as library publicity.

This is the "Library Pet Parade which is, of course," writes Miss Lucile Nordyke, the librarian, "intended primarily for children.

"Every child who enters the parade must have a library card, free of fines, and must own a pet. Considering the fact that this is an incentive to many a child to own a library card who never thought of it before, that it clears many cards of fines and causes many country children to sign up for a card for which there is the out-of-town borrower's regulation fee, it is a splendid scheme for publicity.

"But the biggest feature of all is the spreading of good will which cannot of course be measured. It brings the whole community together in a common cause as nothing else has ever done here. We work first with the Chamber of Commerce, which in their turn secures the

co-operation of business men for prizes. This year eighty-eight prizes were offered. Together we work with newspaper reporters, then we secure the services of a local Pathé man, who makes the picture, and then our local movie houses arrange to show it promptly in the movies.

"In our selection of judges, we found ourselves reaching out to people in nearly every walk of life, a state entomologist, a professor of zoology at one of our local colleges, representatives of the humane society, local veterinarians, representatives of the farm bureau here, a dog and cat fancier, an ex-farmer, once judge of large animals for the World's Fair at St. Louis, a horse-racing man, a director of the boy scouts, and guardian of the Camp Fire girls, and just laymen, especially interested in all civic affairs. By reaching out to people of such varied classes and such diversity of interest the chances for library publicity are very far-reaching.

"The film, by the way, which was shown at the movies, was very good and is still available for librarians interested in using it in any way."

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOK PROBLEM

A SUBSCRIPTION SET should be judged by exactly the same criteria as any other book, forgetting entirely that it is a subscription set, according to Adah F. Whitcomb, supervisor of the schools department of the Chicago Public Library, in a paper read at the A. L. A. Book Selection Round Table at West Baden. If this point of view is understood by the publishers they will be less likely to feel, as some do now, that librarians are antagonistic or unfair to their wares. Encyclopedia sets, collections of excerpts or stories, and books devoted to a single topic are the three chief types of subscription sets. For all these, but chiefly for the first two types, the same criteria obtain.

These are (1) Intrinsic value; including authority, content (new or compiled), presentation of subject matter (style, arrangement, etc.) and physical makeup. (2) Comparative value; i. e.: as part of the library collection, including such items as the demand for such material, the duplication of material already available, the possibility of replacement if lost or injured, the necessity of special shelving, etc. (3) Cost in proportion to use. In other words, judge first by merit and then by need.

The Committee on Subscription Books urges that the A. L. A. encourage "librarians to inform their communities that they are prepared to assist them with authoritative information in avoiding undesirable books and in looking to them as a reliable source of information in regard to subscription sets." It is recognition on the part of publishers of the importance of this endorsement by librarians that has led to an almost overpowering pressure for written recommendation of their work for publication. This practice of soliciting written opinions has been so abused that few librarians wish to lend their names to such advertising, as it immediately lays them open to suspicion in the eyes of their fellow-workers, or to the possibility of finding only the favorable side of their criticism in print, while the adverse statements have been totally ignored. A wise librarian will never attempt to answer the question "*Which* set should I buy?" She will always say, "I can only tell you some of the advantages and disadvantages of each; as for the rest, you will have to decide for yourself (as the library does), being influenced in your decision, first, by how much money you can afford to spend; then by how many and for what purpose the set is to be used; by what books you have to supplement it in your home or in a nearby library and by whether you wish it to meet a temporary or a prolonged need." To assist librarians in both the problem of "library purchase" and "recommendation for home use" the A. L. A. Committee further recommends that "The *Subscription Books Bulletin* of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, which has come to occupy a place beside the A. L. A. publications in many libraries attempting to give advisory book service, be taken over, with the consent of the Association, and its findings made available through official sources." In this *Bulletin* for January 1922 (reprinted in the A. L. A. *Booklist* of May 1922) may be found a very useful list of "points to consider in judging subscription books."

The trend of education today is toward individual instruction and development of creative power. It is hardly possible that all children can be subjected to the same literature with the same desired results. When there is no well-equipped library in a town, however, a well-edited collection of good literature for children arranged to fit their growing taste and appreciation is worthy of serious consideration. What all librarians most need is aid in evaluation such as is suggested in the recommendations of the A. L. A. committee.

ON A. L. A. ACTIVITIES

THE following is the report of the Special Committee appointed to consider Mr. Dana's communication of last December:

Mr. Carl B. Roden
President, American Library Association
Sir:

Below is the report of the special committee appointed to consider the communication addressed by Mr. John Cotton Dana under date of December 20, 1927 to the Members and Executive Board of the American Library Association.

In the judgment of the Committee the discussion falls under three heads:

(1) Information about Association activities. The Committee believes that the membership should be thoroly informed as to what work the Association is doing, how that work is being done, what it is costing, and just how funds are being expended. To this end it recommends to the Council

(a) That there be prepared regularly a sufficient number of copies of the usual Executive Board minutes, including budgets, salary lists and other exhibits, with the exception of matter necessarily given in confidence, for distribution to such members of the Association as may apply for them.

(b) That the Program Committee be asked to consider, from time to time and as it seems appropriate, the scheduling of statements by the heads of the major Association activities at sessions of the annual conference.

(c) That there be a special printing in an early number of the *Bulletin* of Headquarters professional (i.e., non-clerical) salaries, by name and position, classified according to activities and supplemented by summaries indicating total current receipts and disbursements for each activity or by cross-references to the regular printed financial statements in which these summaries are included. The Committee recommends the publication of this information recapitulating the Association's activities, and the statistics of salaries being paid to the Headquarters staff, in the belief that it will at this time be read with interest and attention. In justice to a succession of the officers, boards and committee members, however, the fact is recorded in this connection that all this information has been available continuously for any member of the Association, either in the *Bulletin* or upon request at Headquarters.

To the membership of the Association it recommends diligent study of all that may be issued in line with the above, and of the history and objectives of the new Association activities, as precedent to effective comment upon Association affairs. The efforts of the officers to publish facts will avail nothing without this.

(2) The sanctions for the new activities. Initiation of all the new projects has been approved directly or indirectly by the Council, which is the policy-determining body of the Association. Annual re-endorsement has been implied in the acceptance of the annual reports covering them. The Council has power at any moment to check or alter the policy involved in any project. Oversight of details must perforce be left to a body small enough to meet frequently and to feel intimate responsibility. The body charged with this—the Executive Board—is elected by the membership at large. Some more formal review of policies than has heretofore been practiced, particularly with reference to increased budgets, may conceivably be desirable; if so, the Committee believes the point to be covered by the recommendations for more liberal publication of figures given in the section preceding, and by the recommendation for a periodic study of Association policies given in the section following, of this report.

(3) The merits of the projects. As bearing upon the worth and conduct of the projects the Committee begs to direct attention to several points sometimes overlooked. The so-called major activities represent a selection, *from* undertakings for many years discussed and desired by members, *of* particular enterprises which donors could be found to finance. Widespread approval of the ideas underlying them is demonstrated by the service given in their promotion by hundreds of the most able people of the profession, most of which service has been without remuneration and at personal sacrifice. If the work has seemed costly it is because conference, travel and competent leadership have been essential.

The Board of Education for Librarianship, as indicated by its charter and reports, has aimed to establish standards rather than to standardize, and to suggest, support and lead rather than to regiment the agencies of professional education. The Commission on Adult Education and the Library is seeking to make more general in application methods long familiar to a few pioneers. That a new name has come into use is an incident which neither adds to nor detracts from the merit of the movement. The Committee on Library Extension has taken the first steps in studying the country-wide field and its wants—steps which need in no way in-

terfere with any program of investigation or publicity by other experts which a benefactor can be found to underwrite. The Survey volumes are proving valuable to those who require an encyclopedia of practice; their cost of production and volume of sales to the present time can hardly be considered a measure of their value. The Curriculum Study is effecting a more rapid production of text-books, which never came fast enough and never can come fast enough with all the encouragement conceivable. It represents one method, of a number which might well be tried; and experience only can demonstrate its value in comparison with that of other methods.

One point perhaps deserves comment, namely whether the several projects are worth what they are costing. Such a question is bound to arise concerning enterprises undertaken as first steps, with an exploratory purpose, and with a view to cumulative and slowly-developing results. To recognize that regarding one recent project—the Survey—uncertainty has been expressed by some librarians and by the President of the Carnegie Corporation, is in no way to question its wisdom as an experiment or to prejudge its ultimate value. The view of the Committee on this and related points is that the ideas behind the several undertakings were worth testing; that the Association would have shown weakness and lack of vision if it had shrunk from testing them; that events so far justify the experiments; and that no appraisal of their ultimate value is yet possible or to be expected. It believes that any investigation of results at this early date could yield only premature and inconclusive judgments. It favors the continuance of the projects, recalling again that the Council has accepted them, that much of the membership has co-operated in them, and that they held promise of usefulness subject to adequate trial.

The Committee does believe, however, that provision in advance is desirable for evaluating the projects when their results have had time for development and penetration. For this it recommends a periodic scrutiny of Association activities within three years and not less frequently than every third year thereafter, by a committee to be appointed by the President; such scrutiny to include as complete consideration of the effectiveness and results of the various activities as is warranted and practicable, with a view to suggesting to the Council possible changes of policy.

The Council and the membership should know that in a letter to the Committee dated March 2, 1928, the President of the Carnegie Corporation, referring to the Association's special activities, wrote that "our relations with the American Library Association have been strikingly satisfactory from our point of view. No human machine, however, is perfect and if we were asked to find flaws, we could doubtless do so, but you will forgive my saying that in my judgment, the important thing is the high average of accomplishment achieved by the Association with the means at its disposal." This statement and the recent address of the President of the Carnegie Corporation, "The Carnegie Corporation in its Relation to the American Library Association," make clear the opinion regarding its management held by the Association's chief donor.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Chairman*,
WALTER L. BROWN,
THERESA HITCHLER,
FRANKLIN F. HOPPER,
MARY U. ROTHROCK.

CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING IN CANADA

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Referring to Mr. W. S. Wallace's comments upon my paper "Co-operative Cataloging in Canada" I would appreciate the opportunity of answering his two specific questions.

The reason why the number of cards printed was so small is given in the paper where I state "This enterprise was experimental and intended only as a demonstration of possibilities and to establish the costs involved." The experiment did not stop short. Cards were issued up to the time when I left Canada.

It is quite likely that the total cost would exceed $25,000, the amount mentioned by Mr. Wallace. My suggestions were obviously postulated upon the co-operative underwriting of the project by a group of ten libraries. The $500 contributed would be a working-fund reimbursed periodically as explained in my note (7).

If 25,000 Canadian books and pamphlets could be cataloged and printed cards made available at an expense of $2,500 to each of ten libraries and this latter sum paid out over a term of years, in annual payments of $250 each, it would certainly be very well worth while. It is likely that more than this sum will be individually expended during the same period upon this kind of work without accomplishing as much.

NATHAN VAN PATTEN, *Director,*
Stanford University Libraries.

The July number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL will contain reports of most of the meetings of A. L. A. sections and round tables and of other associations meeting at West Baden.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JUNE 15, 1928

THE West Baden Conference of 1928 has been pronounced by most participants as one of the most enjoyable which the A. L. A. has known in these recent years. Indiana showed its loyalty to the A. L. A. and its appreciation of the selection of the conference place by sending several official delegates and about two hundred of its librarians and assistants to greet those from other states, and the hospitality committee dispensed unobtrusive and delightful courtesies, taking especial care to make strangers acquainted with each other. Those outsiders who thought of Indiana as a flat prairie state were agreeably disappointed by the richly wooded hills in which nestle the two huge and distinctive hotels, the unique circular hostelry at West Baden and the better known hotel at French Lick with its charming gardens and immediate environment. The attendance, approximating fourteen hundred, was perhaps to two-thirds of that extent from Indiana and the neighboring states and thus the Convention fulfilled an important function in its regional value of interesting groups of states in A. L. A. work and progress. It is nowadays impossible within the limits of the ordinary professional journal to find place for the papers and discussions which make up the programs both of the Conference and of the many associated meetings, which must be left to the more bulky number of the A. L. A. official publication, which even then must nowadays confine itself to selection when it is published some months hence. This number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is given chiefly to a summary account of the general sessions with some of the leading papers, and reports of the associated and sectional groups are necessarily postponed until the succeeding issue.

THE international features, specialized with reference to Mexico, proved even more successful and important than had been hoped. The Mexican representatives, several of whom spoke English, made the most of their long journey and leave this week for home with a strong feeling of interest in and increased knowledge of American library methods and librarians. An elaborate plan for future work was outlined, much of which, it may be hoped, will be put into practice at an early date, tho not all can be accomplished in the immediate future. Simultaneously Señor Gil Borges, vice-director of the Pan American Union, is able to announce that steps have been taken toward the bibliographical conference planned for at the Havana meeting, as to which information will be given in our next issue. It is gratifying to note that the Mexican librarians desire to associate themselves with the American Library Association, in the large sense of the name, so that the librarians of the United States, those of Canada and those of Mexico will form together an American library association covering North America. This may set the example for a Central American association when transportation facilities among the smaller republics are worked out, by air or otherwise, and an association for South America with successive meetings in the several countries of that great continent where, it must not be forgotten, Brazil is larger than the United States, may ultimately be organized. These three large groups furnish the basis for a Pan American Library Union as the summing up of library relations thruout the western world, while it may be hoped that the gathering in Rome next year may prove international in the widest sense and have representatives not only from this continent but from the "Old World" and the Australasian peoples, so that a world-wide relationship will be actually established, embracing the whole library world in mutual stimulus of progress.

MR. DANA'S Christmastide offering to the A. L. A. in the shape of his incisive letter, printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 15, had attracted much attention thruout the library profession and has had two useful results: first, that of the detailed statement of salaries and other expenditures of the secretariat and the many enterprises of the Association, and secondly, the special report by the committee appointed to consider Mr. Dana's letter, which is worthy of attention by all members and which is therefore printed in full in this issue. The secretariat, as it is now the fashion to name such a central organization, has naturally and properly developed with the varied functions of the A. L. A. into an administrative body, complicated and costly, requiring as its guiding spirit an executive of high ability, which the

Association has happily found. That post nowadays corresponds with the post of chief librarian in the leading libraries, and these posts are mostly underpaid rather than overpaid compared with what a commercial corporation pays an able and adequate executive. On the other hand, there is a tendency in any organization supported by subsidies from outside to pay rather more liberal salaries and perhaps to engage more people, especially in the subsidiary positions than would be possible in most libraries. There is an inevitable tendency toward bureaucracy in such a central organization and the special committee has done wisely in proposing that at intervals, perhaps of three years, there should be a revaluation of the work and of the program outlined for the future. In Mr. Roden's presidential address he spoke of himself as a bystander with here and there a chance to lend a hand in the headquarters work. Whether this is the main function of the president is a matter for interesting discussion. It might be better for him to be, as it were, a balance wheel which should keep the organization from becoming too bureaucratic by taking a hand rather than occasionally lending a hand, and the Association, and consequently the profession as a whole, might be the better for a less modest attitude on the part of successive presidents, who are, presumably, elected because of their powers of leadership. These questions will come up more and more for discussion as the Association faces the new conditions arising when the Carnegie Corporation grants are ended. Meantime it is gratifying to learn from President Keppel that the work of the Association has, in the opinion of the Carnegie Corporation, thoroly justified the grants which the Corporation has so liberally made, and this commendation is cordially endorsed in the resolutions passed by the membership at the final session of the conference.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

GRADUATES OF 1928 APPOINTED

ATLANTA LIBRARY SCHOOL

Margaret Knox Gilbert, assistant, circulation department of the Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.; Mary L. Marsh, librarian of Limestone College, Gaffney, S. C.; Kathryn Burchette, cataloger in the library of Duke University, Durham, N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Esther Bradley, assistant, High School Library, Fordson, Mich.; Lois Brumbaugh, reference librarian, Michigan State College, Lansing; Winnifred Cobleigh, assistant, classification department, Michigan University Library; Dorothy Comins, assistant, Flint (Mich.) Public Library; Vera S. Cooper, director of the training course, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; Mildred Davis, assistant, High School Library, Pontiac, Mich.; Juanita Emack, assistant cataloger, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge; Della Forrest and Lorena Garloch, catalogers, Oberlin College Library; Mary R. Grigg, cataloger, Michigan State Library, Lansing; Alice Harrison, in charge of the chemistry library, University of Michigan; Jessie Nixon, assistant, Columbus (Ohio) High School Library; Abigail Ratliff, general service assistant, Michigan University Library; Mary Wedemeyer, assistant, High School Library, Fordson, Mich.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Corinne M. Linquist, librarian of the Public Library, Helena, Ark.; Mary E. Hoff, assistant, Kansas Agricultural College Library, Manhattan; Mrs. Lois B. Payson, assistant, Agricultural College Library at Bozeman, Mont.; Ellen Creek, assistant librarian at Wichita University, Wichita, Kan.; Vera Kreis, Helen E. Laughlin and Edith Bond, temporary positions in the Los Angeles Public Library; Hortense Elaine Boylan returns to her old position at the State Library Commission of Oklahoma (during the summer she will teach in the summer school of the University of Oklahoma); Mattie Lois Albert, librarian of the Avondale Branch of the Birmingham Public Library; Aurelia Bissmaier, returns to the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Faye Cantrell returns to Butler College Library, Indianapolis; Eleanor Conway returns to the Library of the University of South Dakota; Mildred A. Kenney returns to the Denver Public Library in charge of the genealogical collection; Lena Nofcier, librarian of Ashbury College, Wilmore, Ky.; Mrs. Vera H. Pate, assistant, Indianapolis Public Library; Paul L. Randall, assistant, Western State Teachers' College, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Virginia Rinard returns to the Public Library of Kentland, Ind. as librarian; Phianna Sutten, first assistan cataloger at the Des Moines Public Library.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Appointments of members of the second yea or M. S. class of 1928 have been made as fol lows:

Clara E. Campbell, librarian of the Chil-

dren's Library, Naugatuck, Conn.; Pearl G. Carlson, instructor in library science during summer school, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.; Frances E. Church after completing the compilation of the subject index of library collections to be issued by the R. R. Bowker Co., goes to a summer appointment at New York University Library; Fannie Cox returns to a position as head of the lending department and instructor in the Library School of the Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.; Rebekah E. B. Dean, librarian, Public Library, Darlington, S. C.; Helen E. Farr, instructor in school libraries, School of Library Service, Columbia University; Clarissa L. Goold, summer reference assistant, Columbia University Library, and assistant, "Standard Catalog" series, H. W. Wilson Co., New York City; Dorothy L. Hawkins, assistant librarian, Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Clara E. Howard, director of the Library School, New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick; Elizabeth J. McCloy returns to the librarianship of Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.; Evangeline W. Thurber will be summer assistant, Engineering Department Library, Columbia University, and returns to the position of assistant, reference department, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, in the fall; Ethel B. Tiffy, cataloging instructor, Summer School, School of Library Service, Columbia University, and head cataloger, New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick; Emma Wiecking resumes the position of librarian, Mankato State Teachers College, Mankato, Minn.; Andrew W. Wong, summer assistant, Chinese collection, Library of Congress, Washington.

Appointments of members of the first year or B.S. class of 1928, of the Columbia University School of Library Service, have been made as follows:

Jane L. Baker, assistant in children's work, Katherine Ball, assistant to the director of the Library Training School, and Asenath Kenyon, assistant, Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, N. Y.; Eleanor C. Bell, reference assistant, University of New Hampshire Library, Durham; Ethel C. Bell, elementary school librarian, Oakland, Cal.; Isabel W. Bennett and Elizabeth T. Droppers, cataloging revisers, School of Library Service, Columbia University; Hugh M. Blair, librarian, Washington State Normal School, Cheney; Marion E. Bloom, cataloger, New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick; Henry M. Brimm, assistant librarian, University of South Carolina, Columbia; Alica Brown, assistant to the director of children's work, Public Library, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Janice S. Brown, reference librarian, Public Library, Greensboro, N. C.; Harland A. Carpenter, assistant to the librarian, and Lois Fisher, branch librarian, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y.; Norma B. Cass, circulation librarian, Ohio Wesleyan University Library, Delaware; Dorothy E. Chamberlain, reference assistant, American Exchange Irving Trust Co., New York City; Annise F. Clark, assistant, Children's Department, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Anna Cohen, Shirley Dakin, Mildred E. Dunham, Esther Griffin, Elizabeth C. Hall, Ruth Halsted, and Gertrude C. Moakley, assistants in the Circulation Department, New York Public Library; Sally Hodgson and Margaret Silvernail, assistants in the Children's Department, New York Public Library; Sarah C. Currell, temporary assistant, Russell Sage Foundation Library, New York City; Margaret L. Ellsworth, head of circulation, Mt. Holyoke College Library, South Hadley, Mass.; Florence Fowler returns to a position as assistant in the Western State Normal School Library, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Alice H. Gay resumes a position as assistant in the University of Iowa Library, Iowa City; Ingeburg Halle and Consuelo Stephens, assistant catalogers, Association of the Bar, New York City; Eleanor A. Hannah and Helen F. Service return to the Public Library, Detroit, Mich.; Gertrude Hinkhouse, reviser, Summer Library School, University of Iowa, Iowa City, and high school librarian, Denver, Colo.; Hannah G. Johnson, reviser, Summer Library School, University of Iowa, and reference assistant, Frick Art Reference Library, New York City; Roberta A. Johnstone, assistant, Cataloging Department, Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio; Marjorie Kennedy and Darthula Wilcox, catalogers, Columbia University Library; Charlotte P. Kummel, branch librarian, Public Library, Trenton, N. J.; Norma P. Lindell, assistant, Catalog Department, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.; Constance M. Logue, summer assistant, children's work, New York Public Library, and librarian, Western Hills High School, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dorothy Lucas returns to the position of cataloger and assistant legislative reference librarian, New Jersey State Library, Trenton; Mary S. McElheny, assistant, Catalog Department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Samuel W. McAllister, librarian, Michigan State Normal, Mt. Pleasant; Joyce L. Merriam, assistant, "Standard Catalog" series, H. W. Wilson Co., New York City; Mary J. Messler returns to the Public Library, Trenton, N. J. as cataloger; Charles M. Mohrhardt, head of the Technical Depatment, Public Library, Toledo, Ohio; Louise Patterson, assistant, and Grace Pattillo, cataloger, District of Columbia Public Library, Washington; Maude M. Polley, librarian, International Institute for Girls in Spain, Madrid; Louise B. Pratt, tem-

porary assistant, Fine Arts Department, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.; Katharine C. Ricks returns to the position of librarian, Guilford College, N. C.; Katherine L. Robinson, high school librarian, Denver, Colo.; Sophie Sachatoff, temporary cataloger, Our Lady of Mercy School, New York City; Virginia Satterfield will catalog at the State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Miss., during the summer and go to the Training School, North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, as librarian in the fall; Marian Satterthwaite, assistant, W. L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Helena F. Shleich, librarian, High School, Olean, N. Y.; Katharine B. Sherwood, acting librarian for the summer, Central High School Library, Newark, N. J.; Louis Shores, librarian, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Grace L. Siewers, librarian, Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Lorene E. Sterling returns to a position as assistant in the Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa; Elizabeth Stillman, head of School Department, Public Library, East Orange, N. J.; Margaret S. Turk resumes the position of librarian of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.; Esther Van Allen, assistant, Art Department Library, Wellesley College; Mary A. Walker, reference librarian, Public Library, Evansville, Ind.; Helen D. Waller, librarian, High School, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Melba White returns to a position as cataloger in Ohio University Library, Athens; Mrs. Ruth B. Youtie, assistant in cataloging, American Library in Paris.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Elsie Ayelett, summer position, New York Public Library; Ann Berman, assistant in desk work, South Bend (Ind.) Public Library; Lillian F. Calder, children's librarian, Sprague House Branch, Providence Public Library; Jeannette Clark, cataloger, Montclair (N. J.) State Normal School, Upper Montclair; Katharine B. Day, cataloger for grade school system, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Margaret Draper, children's work, Public Library of the District of Columbia; Christine E. Evarts, librarian, Weymouth (Mass.) Public Library; Dorothy I. Hannaford, general assistant, Attleboro (Mass.) Public Library; Harriet Hatch, assistant in the branch department, New York Public Library; Eleanor L. Merrow, general assistant, Larchmont (N. Y.) Public Library; Evelyn R. Reimers, school librarian, Denver (Colo.) public schools; Virginia G. Snavely, cataloger, University of Montana Library, Missoula; Margery L. Stocker, assistant in children's work, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library; Lucile E. Wright, general assistant in the Fiske Room, Radcliffe College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Genevieve M. Macdonald, chairman of the Bibliographical Committee of the Minneapolis Public Library; Sara J. Stewart, assistant in the Circulating Department of the Pratt Institute Free Library; Marian E. Stubbs, assistant in the Cataloging Department, Pratt Institute Free Library; Mildred G. Tape goes as general assistant to the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Public Library; Edna Thomson is to be in charge of the University Heights sub-branch of the New York Public Library.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON SCHOOL

Shirley K. Brust, Portland (Ore.) Public Library; Rose Cohen, reference department, Tacoma Public Library; Isabel MacTavish, children's department, Portland (Ore.) Public Library; Doris K. Olson, McKinley Hill Branch, Tacoma Public Library; Helen Jean Randall, school department, Portland (Ore.) Public Library; Jean Whitman, New Westminster (B. C.) Public Library.

SKIDMORE COLLEGE

Margaret Fletcher, cataloger, Skidmore College Library; Alice E. Haines, assistant in the Vassar College Library; Esther Shirley, assistant in the Niagara Falls Public Library.

BOOK POST BILL SIGNED

THE conference report on the Griest bill, H. R. 12030, as amended by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads was adopted on May 26th. The President signed the bill May 29th and the new rates will become effective on July 1st. The bill provides for a special rate on library books for local delivery and in the first three zones or within the state. The rate is three cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound or fraction. It provides also that "the rates now or hereafter prescribed for third or fourth class matter shall apply in every case where such rate is lower than the rate subscribed herein for books under this classification." The law also provides that "public libraries, organizations or associations before being entitled to the foregoing rates shall furnish to the Postmaster General under such regulations as he may prescribe, satisfactory evidence that none of the net income of such organizations inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual." It would be well, therefore, for librarians to ask their local postmasters for a proper form to fill out before attempting to mail books at these special rates.

· HINE · BOOKSTACKS ·

Represent the only important improvement in Library Shelving during last twenty years.

SELECTED

in competition with other makes for the following libraries:

1. **University of California.**
2. **University of Louvain, Belgium.**
3. **University of Minnesota.**
4. **University of Colorado.**
5. **Nebraska Wesleyan University.**
6. **Colorado Agricultural College.**
7. **Colorado Supreme Court Library.**
8. **Bar Association of New York City.**

Ten years of use in The Colorado Agricultural College library have proven the complete superiority of many special features which we solicit an opportunity to demonstrate to those contemplating a new Library building or addition to present capacity.

The experience of a lifetime is built into the Hine Bookstack.

Whether your bookstack requirements are large or small we invite inquiries for full information and estimates

The Hine Desk and Fixture Co.

52 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

2166 15th Street, Denver, Colo. 21 2nd Street, San Francisco

Contemporary Biography

In the

Two Current Vols.—A and B

of the

NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

1800 Biographies of America's leading Statesmen, Educators, Scientists, Churchmen, Authors and Industrialists

500 to 3000 words in length

Containing a carefully compiled record of Contemporary Events in all fields of Activity, much of which is published for the first time and will not be found elsewhere.

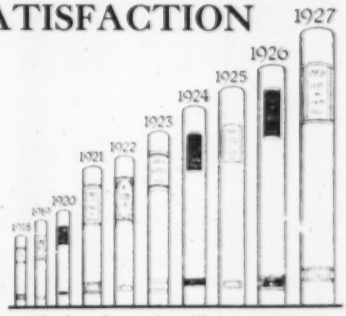
Bound in a special lock-leaf binder, the biographies will be revised and enlarged periodically to keep them up to date—a most valuable service to Reference Librarians.

Cumulative index to both volumes (topical and general) in Current Volume B.

JAMES T. WHITE & CO.

70 Fifth Avenue New York

CONFIDENCE AND SATISFACTION



Our hundreds of regular library customers have made possible **a forty percent average yearly increase in our business for the past ten years.** This is evidence of their confidence and satisfaction.

We specialize in the rebinding of books for public, private and institutional libraries.

Our plants are strategically located so as to serve the entire East of the Mississippi River territory most effectively.

Write us for information and prices on the new two-tone buckram washable binding, for which libraries are evidencing a growing demand.

The National Library Bindery Company

West Springfield Atlanta
Cleveland Indianapolis
(and the G. D. Emerson Co. plant in Philadelphia)

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A VALUABLE contribution toward a "Who's Who" of American librarians will be the forty-year register just published by the New York State Library School Association, Inc. This is *New York State Library School Reigster 1887-1926*, edited by Alice L. Jewett, librarian of the Larchmont (N. Y.) Public Library, copies of which may be secured for two dollars from Wharton Miller, treasurer of the Association, in care of the Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE list subjects of the Master's thesis of the present academic year written at the Illinois Library School has aroused so much interest that we have been asked to print the list for the 1926-27: "Library Science in Teacher Training Institutions"; "Library Legislation in Nebraska"; "Recreational Reading of College Students"; "Classification Problems in Agricultural Libraries"; "A Study of Four University Library Buildings."

TWO volumes just issued by the H. W. Wilson Company in "The Librarian's Round Table" series are *Selective Cataloging* and *Interlibrary Loans*.

Selective Cataloging edited by Henry Bartlett van Hoesen, assistant librarian of Princeton University Library, gives firstly the papers read at the catalogers round table at Saratoga Springs on July 3, 1924, with the resulting discussion; secondly selections from earlier literature bearing on the subject; thirdly new comments contributed by representative librarians to this volume; and finally a summary by Marian Shaw.

James A. McMillen, librarian of Louisiana State University, is compiler of *Selected Articles on International Loans* which reports fully the two-session discussion of the A. L. A. College and Reference Section at Atlantic City in 1926. In addition there is a bibliography recording "most of the important articles that have appeared on the subject" and an appendix reprints Samuel S. Green's 1876 paper on "The Lending of Books to one Another by Libraries" and the A. L. A. Code of Practice for Interlibrary Loans of 1916-1917. Twenty-two, or one-third of the main text pages are reprinted from the LIBRARY JOURNAL of 1926, acknowledgement being omitted apparently thru oversight.

FORTY-SIX branch buildings erected over a period of thirty years and under varying conditions afford a valuable opportunity for comparison and study of which the Los Angeles Public Library *Handbook of the Branch Libraries*, compiled by Faith Holmes Hyers, takes full advantage (pap. 64p., illus. plans). The six Carnegie buildings (1913-1916) were erected in the days of pre-war building costs, when $35,000 would erect a fireproof brick structure having a capacity for 15,000 to 25,000 volumes, reading rooms seating about 100 and an auditorium with capacity of 100 to 300. From the bond fund of $500,000 in 1921 eleven buildings were erected, among them the Hollywood Library, largest and only two-story branch in the system, erected and equipped at a cost of $100,000. For the buildings constructed from the 1925 half-million bond issue a general policy of interior design has been followed. The smaller and less expensive building has been adopted, with the thought of giving each branch a circle of service of a half-mile radius. Most of the Los Angeles branches conform to one of three plans the rectangular, the outer L shape or the inner L shape.

Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from the Library for fifty cents.

OPPORTUNITIES

College graduate with year of library school training desires a position in or near New York City. Has had experience both as reference and high school librarian. Free September 1. R. R. 12.

Qualified woman seeks a position in reference work, or as librarian in charge. Experience: ten years in charge of town libraries and two years in reference and cataloging. N. N. 12.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, five years' experience in university and government libraries, wishes position in reference department or education library, or administration of small library. South or West preferred. M. W. 12.

Graduate of an eastern college with one year's library school training, wishes position in Middle Atlantic States for the coming year. Minimum salary $1500. U. A. 12.

Trained librarian with years of wide experience in a large city library and elswhere desires a change. Only the head librarianship of town or county library considered. S. A. 12.

Librarian, man, college graduate, with four years' experience in library work, chiefly in classifying and cataloging, thoro knowledge of French, German, Dutch and good reading knowledge of Spanish and the Scandinavian languages, now connected with large Eastern university library, wants change of position. S. 12.

College graduate with one year's experience as assistant in the public library of a Middle-Western town desires a change. C. S. 12.

Cataloger wanted with experience in college or reference library cataloging and some knowledge of foreign languages. Salary $1,500. Address, stating qualifications and references, Librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library, Cambridge A, Mass.

B. Westermann Co., Inc.

13 West 46th Street
New York

Importers of

Books and Periodicals in Foreign Languages
Scientific and General

We recommend our services for the supply of Foreign Books listed in any number of the Library Journal, especially Miss Ruth Cowgill's list in this number for the work with the Foreign Born.

Children's Books in Foreign Languages are our specialty; we carry a large assortment in German, French and Italian Children's Books in stock, and send lists gladly on request.

Other languages supplied by direct importations.

Just issued:

WER IST'S

9th edition,
1928
$11.25 postpaid.

After a lapse of six years this indispensable Reference Book the

German Who's Who

much enlarged and brought up to date, listing 3000 new names, 1900 pages, is appearing in a new edition.

Orders should be sent promptly.

LIBRARY OF SOUTHERN LITERATURE

EDWIN ANDERSON ALDERMAN
C ALPHONSO SMITH
Editors-in-Chief
CHARLES W. KENT
JOHN CALVIN METCALF
Literary Editors

Nearly three hundred Southern Men of Letters Contributing

A PUBLICATION OF REAL IMPORTANCE TO THE LIBRARY, FURNISHING A BIOGRAPHY AND WRITINGS FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES, SOUGHT FOR BUT NOT ELSEWHERE AVAILABLE.

"This important series is furnished in the belief that it will enrich the national spirit by the light it throws upon the life of a sincere and distinctive section of the Republic."

These 17 volumes, in addition to its larger human and national purpose, will make clear that the literary barrenness of the South has been overstated and its contributions to American literature undervalued both as to quantity and quality.

For descriptive brochure write

THE MARTIN & HOYT CO.
Publishers **Atlanta, Ga.**

ABROAD WITH MAYOR WALKER

by Hector Fuller

merits a place in every American library!

JAMES J. WALKER, MAYOR OF NEW YORK, recently went to Europe. As "Unofficial Ambassador-of-Good-will", he visited England, Ireland, France, Germany and Italy.

He was greeted and honored by Mussolini, Foch, Gouraud, Prince Potenziani of Rome, Cosgrave of Ireland, His Holiness Pope Pius XI, and many others. He addressed the American Legion Convention in Paris, and was cheered by Legion contingents from every State in the Union. Legionnaires especially will remember this event, and in memory will re-live these scenes while reading our book.

Walker is destined to go far in American public life. For this reason, no library which is progressive and in close touch with the trend of modern affairs, can afford not to order this book.

SHIELDS PUBLISHING CO.
427 W. 42nd St., New York

Out-of-Print Books and Books on Special Subjects

promptly and reasonably supplied from our own stock, or diligently searched for and reported free of charge. We carry a CHOICE STOCK OF SECOND HAND BOOKS in all departments of Art, Science, and Literature and pay particular attention to the wants of Public, University and Special Libraries

Correspondence Solicited

DAUBER & PINE BOOKSHOPS, Inc.
66 Fifth Avenue **New York City**
Telephone: Chelsea 5670 Open Evenings

Do You Want a Better Position?

We have desirable openings all over U. S. All branches of library work. Write us for complete information.

Do You Need a New Librarian?

Tell us your needs. We can supply the person you require for any place on your staff. Service free to employers.

Dept. A

AMERICAN LIBRARIANS' AGENCY
WINDSOR, CONN.

LIBRARY AGENTS
OUT OF PRINT BOOKS
BACK NUMBER MAGAZINES
NATIONAL BIBLIOPHILE SERVICE
347 5th Avenue, New York City

MEND BOOKS ECONOMICAL DURABLE SIMPLE FLEXIBLE
Libraries save by repairing torn bindings with
Monarch Flexible Bookbinding Glue
Lowest wholesale prices *Trial sample for 10c.*
Also Mucilage, Library Paste, Envelope and Label Gum, Etc.
MONARCH GLUE CO.
202 Main Street Est. 1907 Cincinnati, Ohio

FOR SALE

Commercial & Financial Chronicle: July 1924 to July 1926 complete with all supplements and bound; July 1926 to July 1927 complete and unbound. C. M. Walker, 31 E. Elm St., Chicago.

Later Renaissance Architecture in England, Parts I to VI, John Belcher & Mervyn E. Macartney, $100.00; The Architecture of the Classic Ages and the Renaissance Period, Prof. J. Buhlmann, $10.00. Mrs. Howard K. Hilton, 14 Olive Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

London Times, bound volumes, January, 1907, to December, 1923. Library Association of Portland, Portland, Ore.

We have bound volumes of Commercial and Financial Chronicle from 1888 to 1900 which we offer for sale. Utica Public Library, Utica, N. Y.

THE STORY OF THE DINING FORK

"Should be in every Public Library."—Prof. John Uri Lloyd, Cincinnati, Ohio, eminent scientist and author of Etidorhpa, Stringtown on the Pike, Warwick of the Knobs, etc.

Englishmen, Scotsmen, Stalwart-Americans and old Soldiers like it

Price $4.50

Trade and Library discount given.

JOSEPH T. HARRISON
111 East Fourth Street Cincinnati, Ohio

THE POLISH BOOK IMPORTING CO. INC.
38 Union Square, New York, N. Y.
Is the largest
Foreign Language Bookstore in the United States
and
has the largest well selected stock of Polish books on all subjects.
CATALOG UPON REQUEST

MARTINUS NIJHOFF, Bookseller
The Hague, Holland
OLD AND MODERN BOOKS
CATALOGUES ISSUED REGULARLY

THE BOOKLOVER'S MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Drawn by Paul M. Paine
A literary map of unusual interest and attractiveness.
Price $2.50
R. R. BOWKER CO., Publishers NEW YORK

Who's Who in Literature
(1928 Edition)

Published by THE LITERARY YEAR BOOKS PRESS, LTD., of Liverpool, this 600 page Demy 8vo contains biographical-bibliographical details concerning more than 5000 English and American Authors. Also contains lists of British and American Literary, Dramatic, Cinema, Music and Art Agents. Letters of distinction, etc., etc.

Price $5.00

R. R. Bowker Co., New York
62 West 45th Street

YES, INDEED — "ANY BOOK"

ANY BOOK IN ANY BINDING

Despite the fact that we repeat this statement in every catalogue and every advertisement, there are still some who seem to think that we supply *Resewed Books only.*

WHATEVER YOUR WANTS—IF IT'S A BOOK—
WE SUPPLY IT IF OBTAINABLE ON EARTH

THE H. R. HUNTTING COMPANY
Myrick Building

Booksellers & Bookbinders
Springfield, Mass.

If Books Could Be Better Bound We Would Do It

Any Book of Any Publisher In Any Binding

Library Agents since 1864

Librarians and Friends Visiting Europe

are cordially invited to call at the offices of

B. F. STEVENS AND BROWN, LTD.
at 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W. C. 2.

and will be assured a hearty welcome at all times.

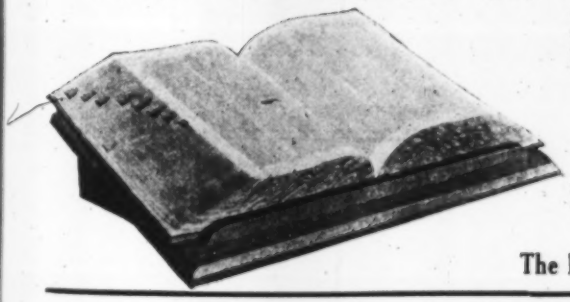
American Library Directory 1927

A classified list of 11,000 libraries, with names of librarians, and library statistics as of 1926, arranged under the following headings: 1, Public Libraries; 2, Educational and Professional Libraries; 3, High School Libraries; 4, Business and Special Libraries; 5, Libraries in U. S. Territories; 6, Miscellaneous Libraries; 7, Libraries in Canada; 8, Library Organizations and Library Schools.

512pp.; Octavo; Cloth. $10

R. R. BOWKER CO., 62 WEST 45th ST., NEW YORK

SAVE THE STRAIN ON YOUR DICTIONARIES



The strain on the binding stitchings of much handled dictionaries and other large, bulky volumes is usually enormous. Stitchings break down, sections loosen and become lost. Avoid all this by installing our new

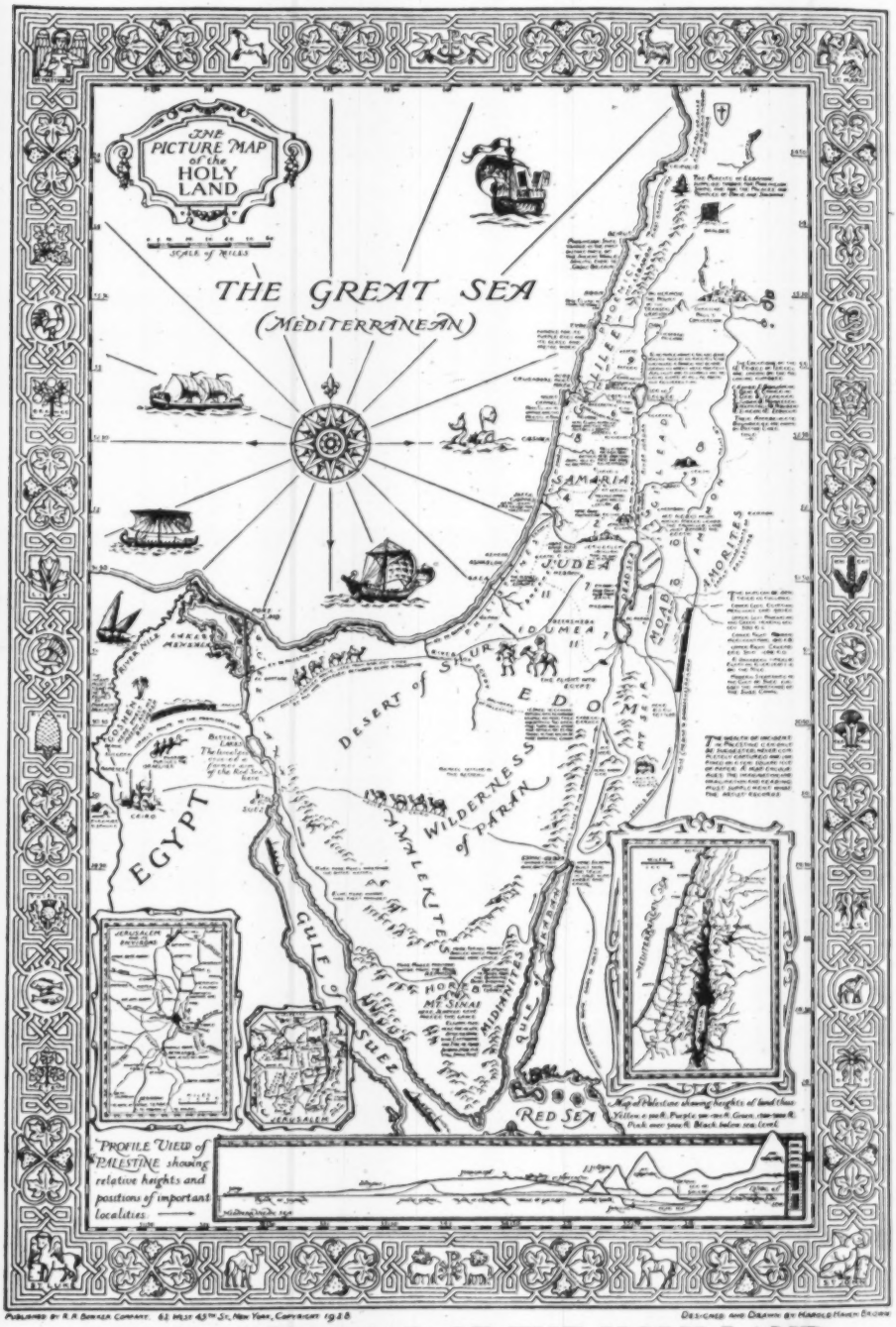
REVOLVING DICTIONARY STAND

PORTABLE CONVENIENT INEXPENSIVE

Made from genuine quartered oak or in mahogany finish; obtainable also in the white wood or will be specially finished to order. Write us for full details.

The H. R. HUNTTING CO., Springfield, Mass

READY—AUGUST FIRST



PUBLISHED BY R. R. BOWKER COMPANY, 62 WEST 45TH ST., NEW YORK. COPYRIGHT 1928 — DESIGNED AND DRAWN BY HAROLD HAVEN BROWN

THE PICTURE MAP OF THE HOLY LAND

Full Colored—Actual Size 24 x 32. Price $2.50, Less 20% to Libraries

R. R. BOWKER COMPANY - New York

Parents and Teachers of Your Community

The 1928-29 edition of *The Bookshelf for Boys and Girls* is being edited for distribution during *Children's Book Week*. In your work with parents and teachers this catalog of books for children has been found to be the most effective way to put into their hands a satisfactory buying and reading list of new and old books. Attractive and comprehensive it is priced in quantity lots low enough so copies can be given away or sold at 5 or 10 cents each.

IMPRINT QUANTITY RATES

50 copies	$3.00	500 copies	25.00
100 "	6.00	1000 "	$45.00
250 "	14.00	5000 "	200.00

F.O.B. New York

Ask your local bookseller to co-operate with you in purchasing copies under common imprint.

Ready in October

R. R. Bowker Co., 62 W. 45th St., New York

ANIMAL LIFE

Beavers building a dam.

GNAWERS AND BURROWERS

CONTINUED FROM 1004

THE Parable of the Talents applies with the same justice to the affairs of animals as to the affairs of men. Nature, like the man traveling into a far country, divided her gifts among her children, and chapter by chapter we see to what account those gifts have been turned.

The rodents were marked off from the rest of created things by a single fourfold talent. It consisted of four superb live chisels growing in the mouth, two in the upper jaw, two in the lower. They have grinding teeth, of course, teeth in the hinder part of the jaws; but the incisor teeth are the means by

wolves and wild-dog forms.

One estimate of the damage done by rats says that the average loss is about three dollars for every one of the total population of our country. Certainly the amount is many millions of dollars. The mouse, which is far more numerous, is believed to cause almost as great a loss.

How, then, can such an order find favor in human sight? The answer is that rodents are old and civilization new. They housed in the earth and made homes in the trees before man built a house. They helped to prepare the world for our coming.

(Part of Page One of a Book of Knowledge Article)

Families of Facts

ABOVE is part of the first page of an article from the New Edition of The Book of Knowledge. A glance at the title shows the way in which subjects are here presented in their proper group relations. The boys and girls who read this article and look at its many striking pictures learn all about one of Nature's most interesting and most numerous families, the rodents.

The Book of Knowledge, in all of its articles, brings together the subjects that ought to be shown together: families of animals, families of plants, families of facts in the world of knowledge.

Dr. Lewis M. Terman, author of "Genetic Studies of Genius" says: "The Book of Knowledge is an outstanding contribution to children's literature; one which is not duplicated in any other contribution. The Book of Knowledge really helps to make learning interesting to the growing mind."

The Grolier Society, 2 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

RIDER PRESS, NEW YORK